

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

No. 1927A.

GENERAL.

Simla, the 23rd September 1865.

Notifications.—Captains E. G. Clark and S. S. Boulderson are appointed to be Settlement Officers of the Mohumdee and Baraich Districts respectively, from the 1st October 1865.

No. 1948.

The 26th September 1865.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Central Provinces Commission:—

Lieutenant W. Vertue, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, to be Assistant Commissioner, *vice* Captain Hanmer, transferred to the North-Western Provinces.

Mr. G. Jasper Nicholls, c. s., to be Officiating Assistant Commissioner, *vice* Lieutenant Vertue.

W. MUIR,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 332.

MILITARY.

The 25th September 1865.

Notifications.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to confirm the order issued on the 4th instant, by the Officer Commanding Central India Horse, directing Lieutenant A. Bannerman, Adjutant, 2nd Regiment, and Officiating 2nd Squadron Officer, 1st Regiment, to officiate as Adjutant to the latter Corps, *vice* Lieutenant Irvine, promoted.

No. 335.

Major J. D. MacDonald, Commandant of the Deolee Irregular Force, availed himself on the 5th instant of the privilege leave granted him in G. O. No. 310, dated 15th ultimo.

No. 1938.

GENERAL.

The 25th September 1865.

Notifications.—Lieutenant A. Bloomfield, of the Bengal Staff Corps, is confirmed in his appointment of Assistant Commissioner in the Central Provinces, with effect from the 5th November 1864.

No. 1940.

Mr. A. C. Lyall, Officiating Commissioner, Nagpore Division, has obtained privilege leave of absence for two months from the 28th October next, or from the date on which he may be relieved of his officiating appointment.

No. 1942.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. Clerk, Officiating Superintendent of the Nuggur Division, Mysore, availed himself of the privilege leave granted him in G. O. No. 1868, dated 14th instant, on the 21st August 1865, and returned to duty on the 27th idem.

No. 1944.

Captain H. Fraser, 2nd Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad, returned from leave to England on the afternoon of the 1st instant, and resumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the following day.

No. 1962.

The 28th September 1865.

Mr. C. Phillips, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, British Burmah, made over charge of the Office of Extra Assistant Commissioner at Mya-noung, to the Deputy Commissioner, on the forenoon of the 4th ultimo, and took charge of the Assistant Commissioner's Office at Bassein, from the Deputy Commissioner, on the forenoon of the 14th idem.

A. COLVIN,

Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

No. 2528.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Financial Department, dated Simla, the 26th September 1865.

READ a letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 668, dated 17th February 1865, requesting that some definite rule may be laid down to regulate the allowances of ministerial and other Officers of Government suspended from office pending enquiry into their conduct, and eventually restored; and to fix definitely the principle on which any period of such a suspension can be reckoned towards pension.

Read a Circular from the Financial Department, No. 962 dated 23rd June 1865, calling on the Governments of Madras and Bombay to furnish information as to the practice in those Presidencies.

Read the replies from those Governments, Nos. 385 and 377, dated respectively 26th April and 8th August 1865.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to pass the following Rules:—

1st.—Subsistence to an Uncovenanted Servant who is suspended pending an enquiry into his conduct, should be limited, before the result of the enquiry is known, to one-fourth of his salary, unless he be an European on pay exceeding Rs. 25, in which case the subsistence is to be allowed at one-fourth of salary to an amount not less than Rs. 25 monthly.

2nd.—Should the Officer be reinstated, he may, at the discretion of the Local Government or of the Head of Department to whom the Local Government may delegate such authority, be allowed full salary, if he shall have been fully acquitted, or a portion of his salary, if the result of the enquiry should be censure or admonition; but where censure or admonition is awarded, the subsistence allowance during suspension must be so adjusted as not to involve additional charge.

3rd.—When the payment which the Local Government may adjudge for the period of suspension to an Officer who is reinstated, involves additional expense, it must be separately provided for.

4th.—An Officer whose suspension is followed by dismissal, will not be allowed more than the subsistence which may be admissible to him under Rule I., for the period that he was suspended.

5th.—The time passed under suspension pending enquiry, is taken into account as service towards pension, in cases of reinstatement; where suspension has been adjusted as a penalty, the period is disallowed.

ORDERED that a copy of the foregoing Resolution be sent to all the Departments, Governments, and Administrations, and to the several Accountants General and the Deputy Accountants General in independent charge.

Also that it be published in the *Gazette of India*, for general information.

No. 2592A.

The 26th September 1865.

Notifications.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. H. Ives, a Patrol on the Hoshungabad Customs Line, to be 4th Class Collector of Customs, Chutteesgurh Line, in the Central Provinces, from the date on which he may join his appointment at Raepore.

No. 2633.

The 28th September 1865.

Captain H. Hyde made over and Dr. J. F. Shekleton received charge of the Calcutta Mint

and the Department of Issue of Paper Currency, on the afternoon of the 8th September 1865.

Dr. J. F. Shekleton made over and Dr. H. W. Graham received charge of the Office of Assay Master of the Calcutta Mint, on the afternoon of the 8th September 1865.

No. 2645.

The 27th September 1865.

Mr. E. N. C. Braddon, Superintendent of Excise and Stamps in Oudh, resumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 21st September 1865.

No. 2700.

The 29th September 1865.

In continuation of Notification No. 2102, dated the 25th ultimo, the following Statement of Cash Balances, as reported up to this date in the Government Treasuries in India, at the close of the month of July last, contrasted with that of the previous years, is published for general information:—

	July 1863.	July 1864.	July 1865.
	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>
Govt. of India ...	3,85,53,289	2,33,26,028	2,01,75,588
Bengal ...	...	...	1,55,50,166
British Burmah... }	2,03,07,722	1,65,88,793	26,24,768
N. W. Provinces.. }	...	...	2,35,38,928
Oudh ... }	3,29,27,327	2,25,74,849	60,04,997
Punjab ...	1,17,30,037	1,19,03,709	1,55,52,902
Bombay ...	2,18,23,185	2,29,11,673	2,06,89,974
Central Provinces..	54,23,002	54,47,379	47,20,067
Deccan ...	32,24,941	25,55,947	29,44,707
Madras ...	3,67,03,163	2,81,22,903	2,27,19,303
Total Rupees ...	17,06,92,666	13,34,31,281	13,45,21,400

No. 2725.

The following Statement of the Silver received and coined in the Mints of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, in August 1865, is published for general information:—

	CALCUTTA.			MADRAS.			BOMBAY.		
	Bullion or Coin received during the month, valued in Rupees.		Coined and examined during the month, valued in Rupees.	Bullion or Coin received during the month, valued in Rupees.		Coined and examined during the month, valued in Rupees.	Bullion or Coin received during the month, valued in Rupees.		Coined and examined during the month, valued in Rupees.
	Govt.	Merchants.		Govt.	Merchants.		Govt.	Merchants.	
1865. In August	1,325	44,86,613	38,23,434	19,234	17,219	88,988	...	5,34,994	

Published by Order of the Governor General in Council,

E. H. LUSHINGTON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 25th September 1865.

No. 880 of 1865.—The undermentioned Officers have reported their return from England:—

*Date of arrival at
Fort William.*

Captain G. A. Brown, late 21st Native Infantry, 2nd in Com- mand and Wing Officer, 1st Native Infantry.	} 9th September 1865.
2nd Captain H. A. Mallock, Royal Artillery, Store-keeper, Electric Telegraph Depart- ment.	

No. 881 of 1865.—Major Joseph Carncross Griffith, of the Royal Artillery, Commissary of Ordnance at Peshawur, is allowed leave of absence for six months, from the 1st instant, to visit Cashmere and Simla on medical certificate.

No. 882 of 1865.—The leave of absence on medical certificate, granted to Captain H. A. Cockburn, Pay Master and Superintendent of Native Pensioners, Lucknow Circle, in G. G. O. No. 361 of the 4th April last, is extended to the 31st October 1865.

No. 883 of 1865.—The undermentioned soldier of Her Majesty's service is permitted to reside and draw his pay in India, as an out-pensioner of Chelsea Hospital, in accordance with the Royal Warrant of the 23rd July 1864, pending a refer-

ence to the Home authorities as to the amount of his pension:—

Private Thomas W. Watt, of Her Majesty's 107th foot.

No. 884 of 1865.—The undermentioned Officers having completed twelve years' service, four years of which were on permanent staff employ, to be Captains from the dates specified opposite to their respective names, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieutenant A. H. Bramley, 10th March 1864.

Lieutenant C. A. DeKantzow, 14th September 1865.

The 26th September 1865.

No. 885 of 1865.—The undermentioned soldiers are admitted to pension, as specified opposite to their respective names:—

Bombardier Timothy O'Connell, of the Artillery Company, European Invalid Battalion.	} 1s. (one shilling) per diem, payable in Europe.
Gunner John King, of the Artillery Company, European Invalid Battalion.	

	} 1s. (one shilling) per diem, payable in Europe.

No. 886 of 1865.—Assistant Surgeon John Macleod Cameron, of the Medical Department, Civil Assistant Surgeon, Monghyr, is permitted to proceed to the Neilgherry Hills on medical certificate, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for three months under the new Regulations.

The 27th September 1865.

No. 887 of 1865.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned Corps of the Native Army:—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
37th (The Meerut) Regt. of N. I.	Jemadar Chedah Sing ...	Subadar ...	1st May 1865	Chunda Sing, invalided.
	Havildar Sewnath Misser	Jemadar ...	Ditto ...	Chedah Sing, promoted.

No. 888 of 1865.—The undermentioned Warrant Officer is admitted to pension, as specified opposite to his name:—

Conductor Andrew Walker, of the Ordnance Commissariat Department, attached to the Arsenal of Fort William.	} Rupees 80 annas 7 per mensem, payable in India.

No. 889 of 1865.—The undermentioned Warrant Officer having been reported to be unfit for further service, is transferred to the Pension Establishment, with permission to reside and draw his stipend in India:—

Senior Steward Alexander Gibson, of the Subordinate Medical Department.	} Rupees 80 annas 7 per mensem.

The 28th September 1865.

No. 890 of 1865.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

5th Punjab Infantry.

Lieutenant P. W. Smith, General List, Infantry, Doing-duty Officer, 3rd Sikh Infantry, to be Quarter Master, *vice* Lieutenant Hall, appointed Adjutant.

No. 891 of 1865.—The following order issued by the Resident at Hyderabad, is confirmed:—

No. 131, dated 6th September 1865.—Granting six weeks' leave of absence, from the 10th September

1865, to Lieutenant T. C. Briggs, Officiating paid Doing-duty Officer, 4th Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, to visit Bombay preparatory to proceeding to Europe on medical certificate.

No. 892 of 1865.—The undermentioned Officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified opposite to his name, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant William Brereton Birch, of the late 21st Re- giment, Native Infantry, District Superintendent of Police, Nuddea.	} 18th March 1865.
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The 29th September 1865.

No. 893 of 1865.—The services of Lieutenant F. J. N. Mackenzie, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Staff Officer of the Punjab Irregular Force, are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief from the 15th proximo, instead of from the 15th November 1865, as specified in G. G. O. No. 835 of the 31st ultimo.

No. 894 of 1865.—The undermentioned Officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified opposite to his name, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant Walter Ernest Forbes, Royal Artillery, Assistant Settlement Officer, Oudh.	} 18th February 1861.
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No. 895 of 1865.—With reference to the Notification from the Foreign Department, No. 332 of the 25th instant, the services of Captain J. S. Irvine, of the late 2nd European Light Cavalry, who vacates his appointment of Adjutant, 1st Regiment Central India Horse, consequent on promotion, are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 896 of 1865.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to promote the undermentioned Veterinary Surgeons of the Indian service to the grade of Veterinary Surgeon of the 1st Class, under the operation of the Royal Warrant of the 1st July 1859, and agreeably to the instructions of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

To be Veterinary Surgeons of the 1st Class.

	Date of first Commission.
Vety. Surgeon Isaac Bicknell ...	10th May 1828.
Vety. Surgeon Henry Charles Hulse ...	23rd Aug. 1828.
Vety. Surgeon Archibald Camp- bell Williams ...	5th Octr. 1843.
Vety. Surgeon John Siddall ...	17th July 1844.
Vety. Surgeon William Johnson	19th June 1846.
Vety. Surgeon Archibald Turnbull	17th Mar. 1847.

H. W. NORMAN, Col.,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 338.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 22nd September 1865.

Notifications.—Mr. A. Wilson, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Public Works Department, Hyderabad, is permitted at his own request to resign his appointment in the Department, with effect from the date he may be relieved of his duties.

No. 339.

The 25th September 1865.

Mr. R. D. Hamilton is struck off the strength of the Public Works Accounts Department, with effect from the 29th November 1864.

No. 340.

A. Gooroosawmy Moodellier is appointed to the Public Works Department, as an Accountant, 4th Grade, and posted to Mysore, with effect from the 13th July 1865.

No. 341.

Mr. J. A. Minchall, Overseer, 2nd Grade, Public Works Department, Mysore, returned to duty on the 30th August 1865, from the two months' leave on medical certificate granted to him in Public Works Department Notification No. 322 of the 7th September 1865, and is posted to the North Astagram Division.

No. 342.

The undermentioned Upper Subordinates are transferred from the Punjab to Rajpootana :—

Sergeant W. Taylor, Supervisor, 1st Grade.

Ditto J. O'Malley, Overseer, 1st Grade.

No. 343.

The 26th September 1865.

The undermentioned persons are appointed to the Public Works Department, as Accountants of the 4th Grade, on probation, and posted to the Central Provinces, with effect from the 1st September 1865 :—

Dhurmalingum.

Mr. S. Wood.

Baboo Judunath Banerjee.

Moonalall Pundit.

No. 344.

The name of Captain E. S. Wood, 93rd foot, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Public Works Department, North-Western Provinces, is struck off the strength of the Public Works Department, with the view of his returning to military duty on his being relieved from the duty in the Forest Department in Oudh, on which he is at present employed.

No. 345.

The 28th September 1865.

The undermentioned Assistant Engineers of the 3rd Grade, Public Works Department, Oudh, are promoted to the rank of Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, with effect from the 1st September 1865:—

Mr. H. W. Hughes.

Mr. W. C. Wright.

No. 23F.

REVENUE—FORESTS.

The 27th September 1865.

Notification.—Erratum.—In Schedule VII., para. 29 of Public Works Notification No. 15F., dated the 2nd August 1865 (Forest Rules for British Burmah), published at page 908 of the *Gazette of India*, for "Public sales of Timber," read "Public sales of Drift Timber."

C. H. DICKENS, *Lieut.-Col., R. A.**Secretary to the Government of India.*

The following appointments of Post Office officials in the Bombay Presidency, are notified for general information:—

Mr. G. Kimpton	... Inspecting Post Master, 1st Class, in the South Moharatta Country Division, on leave to Europe.
Mr. D. L. Nicker	... Inspecting Post Master, 2nd Class, in the Decan Division, from 19th March 1864.
Mr. G. Gardiner	... Inspecting Post Master, 3rd Class, in the Khandeish Division, from 19th March 1864.
Mr. H. Vears	... Inspecting Post Master, 3rd Class, in the South Konkan Division, from 21st February 1857.
Mr. A. D'Silva	... Inspecting Post Master, 3rd Class, in the Kutch and Kattiwar Division, from 5th April 1863.
Mr. J. McLaughlin	... Inspecting Post Master, 3rd Class, in the Berar Division, from 25th July 1864.
Mr. W. Potts	... Inspecting Post Master, 4th Class, in the South Moharatta Country, from 5th April 1863.
Corsetjee Pallonjee	... Inspecting Post Master, 4th Class, in the North Konkan and Guzerat Division, from 5th April 1863.

Mr. R. Ley	... Inspecting Post Master, 5th Class, in the Oodeypoor Division, from 14th February 1865.
Mr. E. Williams	... Inspecting Post Master, 5th Class, in the Malwa Division, from 19th March 1864.
Mr. D. Schind	... Inspecting Post Master, 5th Class, in the Nagpore Division, from 19th February 1865.
Mr. D. Smith	... Inspecting Post Master, 6th Class, in charge of Railway Division, from 25th July 1863.
Mr. J. F. Manesty	... Mail Superintendent, Indore Line, on leave from 12th January 1860.
Mr. E. D. Williams	... Officiating Mail Superintendent, Indore Line, from 1st January 1865.
Mr. J. Gardiner	... Mail Superintendent, Poona and Harryhur Line, from 22nd December 1860.
Mr. J. W. Barwise	... Post Master of Aden, 1st Class, from 22nd March 1860.
Mr. J. Waller	... Post Master of Indore, 2nd Class, from 16th May 1862.
Mr. J. H. Bedford	... Post Master of Poona, 2nd Class, from 1st April 1863.
Mr. C. Hanson	... Post Master of Nagpore, 2nd Class, from 19th February 1865.
Mhodow Row Wipwanth	Post Master of Ahmedabad, 3rd Class, from 26th June 1865.

H. B. RIDDELL,

SIMLA, } *Director General of the*
The 26th Sept. 1865. } *Post Office of India.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

REQUIRED for the Akyab Treasury Department, a Head Clerk, salary Rs. 200 per mensem. None need apply who have not good testimonials both of their ability to fulfil the duties of the office, and general good character—these should accompany the application.

AKYAB; } E. J. SPILSBURY,
 DEPY. COMM'R'S OFFICE, } *Depy. Commissioner.*
The 15th September 1865.

NOTICE.

REQUIRED for the Akvab Deputy Commissioner's Office, a Revenue Head Clerk, salary 150 Rs. per mensem. Testimonials of the applicant's knowledge of the Revenue duties and general good character requisite, and acquaintance with the Burmese language, on the applicant's part, is also expected.

AKYAB, } E. J. SPILSBURRY,
The 15th September 1865. } Depy. Commissioner.

LOST OR STOLEN.

NOTICE is hereby given that the lower half of Currency Note No. ^A₂₆ 08885 of Allahabad Circle, for Rs. 20, having been lost or stolen, payment has been stopped and application made for the payment of its value.

E. M. WOODCOCK, *Lieut.*,
District Supdt., Oudh Police.

SEETAPORE, OUDH, }
The 12th Sept. 1865. }

LOST.

Left half of Currency Note ^A₁₃ 83914 of the Allahabad Circle, for Rs. 100. Application for payment has been made to the Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency.

JOUNPORE, } H. A. HARRISON, C. S.
8th September 1865. }

WANTED

*For the Office of the Surveyor General of India,
Lithographic Branch, Calcutta.*

1st.—An experienced Lithographer of superior training and acquirements, possessed of an intimate knowledge of the art, in all its branches, including Chromo and Photo-Lithography, with all the late appliances and improvements. He must also possess a theoretical knowledge of Surveying and Map Drawing, so as to be able to appreciate the wants of the Survey Department in regard to maps, as well as to superintend the labors of a large subordinate Establishment of Draftsmen and Printers with due efficiency. Salary—Rupees 450 per mensem.

2nd.—A competent and well-trained Plain and Chromo-Lithographer and Master Printer, who, besides a perfect knowledge of his work, must be capable, in all respects, of affording the Superintendent efficient co-operation in leading details, as well as in supervising and teaching the Establishment. Salary Rupees 300 per mensem.

Applications to be addressed, post paid, to the undersigned, accompanied by testimonials, and, if possible, references as to qualifications and character.

SURVEYOR GENL.'S OFFICE, } J. E. GASTRELL, *Lt.-Col.*,
CALCUTTA, } *Offg. Depy. Surveyor Genl.*
25, PARK STREET, } *of India, in charge of*
The 17th August 1865. } *Surveyor Genl.'s Office.*

NOTICE.

BLANK Bill Forms of Public Service Transfer Receipts bearing Nos. 27383, 27384, and 27385, having been stolen from the Gondah Treasury, Officers in charge of Treasuries are warned to withhold payment of the same.

GONDAH TREASURY, } J. S. ROSS, *Major*,
The 4th August 1865. } *Deputy Commissioner.*

NOTICE.

AN Exhibition of Arts and Manufactures will be held at Nagpore, from the 26th of December 1865 to the 2nd of January 1866.

Prizes to the amount of Rupees 15,000 will be awarded.

For particulars, apply to the Secretary to the Central Exhibition Committee, Nagpore.

FOR SALE.

Price Five Rupees per Volume.

A COLLECTION of TREATIES, ENGAGEMENTS and SUNNDS, relating to India and neighbouring countries, compiled by C. U. Aitchison, B. C. S., Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

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O. T. CUTTER,

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THE GAZETTE OF INDIA.

During the absence from Calcutta of the Members of the Government of India, or until further orders, the *Gazette of India* will be published at Simla. All communications, therefore, regarding the *Gazette* should be addressed to that Station.

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Registered under Act XIX. of 1857 and Act VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

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DRAFTS.

The Company will grant and negotiate Drafts on its Agencies.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED.

On floating Deposits payable on demand, if not less than Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000,—unless special arrangements are made,—2 per cent. per annum.

At 3 months' notice,	3 per cent.
6 do.	4 per cent.
12 do.	5 per cent.

The Bank will not honor Cheques under Rs. 25.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks, and other Joint Stock Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon in the following terms:—

If to be remitted by the Bank's own Drafts on its Agencies, no Commission will be charged, otherwise the rate of Commission will be $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

On delivering up Securities from safe custody, and on the sale and purchase of Government Securities, Shares, &c., $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. will be charged.

As a Trading Company the Bank undertakes to purchase and sell all articles of merchandize, and will charge Commission on the net amount paid for them, or realized, at the following rates:—

On Gold, Silver and Sovereigns, $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

Jewellery, Cloth, Twist, Cotton and other articles of merchandize, 2 per cent.

The above rates will be applicable to orders from places within the limits of Hindustan; but on those from other quarters a different or increased charge will be made.

Goods when purchased will be transmitted to the address of the parties with due care either by the Railway, or by Steamers, or otherwise as may be requested, but at the risk of the purchasers.

Insurances if desired will be procured by the Company.

All orders for purchase should be accompanied by remittances.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application to the Manager.

All Drafts, Cheques, &c., sent for collection, are to be made payable to the undermentioned.

Hours of business, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

On Saturdays, from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

LALLAH DOYARAM DOSS SARAWUK CHOWDRY,

Managing Director and Secretary.



The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1865.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

LEGISLATIVE.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 27th September 1865, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XXVIII of 1865.

An Act to provide for the more speedy liquidation of Insolvent Traders' Estates in Bombay.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the more speedy liquidation of Insolvent Traders' Estates in Bombay: It is enacted as follows:—

1. The following words and expressions in this Act shall have the meanings hereby assigned to them:—

The word "Trader" shall mean any person or partnership, not being a Joint Stock Company, carrying on trade or mercantile operations within the local limits of the Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

The expression "the Court" shall mean the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Words importing the singular number shall include the plural number, and words importing the plural number shall include the singular number.

2. Whenever any trader shall be, or shall declare himself, unable to pay his debts, it shall be lawful to wind up the Estate of such trader by Trustees under the control of the Court.

3. A trader shall be deemed to be unable to pay his debts—

1. Whenever a Creditor, to whom the trader is indebted in a sum exceeding Five Thousand Rupees then due, has duly served on the trader a demand

in writing requiring the trader to pay the sum so due, and the trader has for the space of three weeks succeeding the service of such demand neglected to pay such sum, or to secure or compound for the same to the satisfaction of the Creditor.

2. Whenever satisfaction of a judgment, decree, or order of any Court in favour of any Creditor in any suit or other legal proceeding cannot be obtained.

3. Whenever the trader has committed an act of insolvency within the meaning of an Act passed in the eleventh and twelfth year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria intituled *An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Insolvent Debtors in India*.

4. At any meeting of Creditors held after a trader is, or has declared himself, unable to pay his debts, and whether such meeting shall have been convened at the instance of the trader or of one or more of his Creditors, provided that six days' notice of such meeting shall have been given by advertisement in two of the daily English Newspapers and in two of the Vernacular Newspapers published in Bombay, it shall be lawful for a majority in number and unsecured value of the Creditors present or represented at such meeting, to resolve that the Estate of such trader ought to be wound up under the management of Trustees, and that an application shall be made to the Court for the purpose; and upon such Resolution being adopted, the meeting shall proceed to nominate three or more Trustees for the liquidation of such Estate, and to fix the amount or rate of salary or remuneration to be paid to such Trustees, and the amount of security (if any) to be given by such Trustees.

5. Every such meeting shall be presided over by a Chairman elected by the meeting, and such Chairman shall determine the right of persons present to vote upon the matters aforesaid, and shall report the Resolutions adopted by such meeting to the Court by filing a copy thereof under his own signature in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court within two days from the date of such Resolutions being passed, and shall

Resolutions to be reported to the Court and advertized.

shall determine the right of persons present to vote upon the matters aforesaid, and shall report the Resolutions adopted by such meeting to the Court by filing a copy thereof under his own signature in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court within two days from the date of such Resolutions being passed, and shall

also cause such Resolutions to be advertized without delay in the *Government Gazette* and in two of the daily English Newspapers and two of the Vernacular Newspapers published in Bombay: and all necessary expenses incurred by or by the authority of the Chairman in carrying out the Resolutions of the meeting shall be payable by the Trustees out of the Estate.

6. Upon such Resolutions being so filed in Court as aforesaid, the Chairman or any Creditor nominated in that behalf by the meeting

Form of application in the Court.

may apply to the Court for an order to wind up the estate on the terms of such Resolutions. Every such application shall be in the form of a petition and shall be verified by the Petitioner in like manner as Plaints are required to be verified by Act VIII. of 1859; and on hearing such Petition, if

Power for Court to confirm or modify Resolutions and give directions.

the Court shall be satisfied that the Resolutions were duly carried, and that their terms are reasonable and calculated to benefit the general body of the Creditors under the Estate, it shall confirm or modify the same as it shall deem fit, and shall make order accordingly, and in such order shall give such directions as to the management of the Estate and the advertisement of such order as it shall deem expedient; Provided always that the trader or any creditor may, within six days after the making of such order, apply to the Court to set aside the same either wholly or in part, giving to the Petitioner reasonable notice of such application.

7. Upon the making of such order all the moveable and immoveable estate and effects of such trader and all debts due to him and all the future estate right title interest and trust of such Trader in or to any moveable or immoveable property which such trader may purchase or which may revert descend be devised or bequeathed or come to him, and all debts growing due to such trader in respect of transactions included in the liquidation, before the Court shall have made its final order in respect to the liquidation of his Estate, shall vest in the Trustees appointed by the Court, and all books papers deeds documents and writings in any way relating to such trader's estates and effects in his possession or under his custody or control, shall be forthwith deposited with such Trustees; and such order shall be entered of record in the said Court; and such notice thereof shall be published as the Court shall direct; and such order when so made shall by virtue of this Act relate back to and take effect from the filing of the said Resolutions in Court as aforesaid, and shall instantly and without any conveyance or assignment vest all the moveable and immoveable estate effects and debts as aforesaid of such Trader in the said Trustees.

8. After the date of such order all suits and legal proceedings of whatever kind in respect of such Trader's civil liabilities shall be stayed,

Protection to Trader after vesting order.

and no execution attachment or other process against such Trader's property in respect of any debt, and no process against his person in respect of any debt, other than such process by writ or warrant as may be had against a debtor about to depart out of the jurisdiction of the Court, shall be available to any creditor or claimant without leave of the Court.

9. The Trustees shall have power by virtue of this Act in their own name to do the following things:—

Power of Trustees.

To bring or defend any action suit or prosecution or other legal proceeding Civil or Criminal on behalf of such trader; and on like behalf to claim prove and draw dividends under any bankruptcy insolvency or liquidation by Trustees under this Act.

To carry on the business of such trader so far as may be necessary for the beneficial liquidation of the same.

To sell the property, moveable or immoveable effects and things in action of such trader by public auction or private contract, with power if they think fit to transfer the whole thereof to any person or Company, or to sell the same in parcels.

To execute on behalf of such trader all deeds receipts and other documents they may think necessary.

To refer disputes to arbitration and compromise any debts or claims.

To draw accept make and endorse any Hoondee Bill of Exchange or Promissory Note on behalf of such Trader, and also to raise upon the security of the assets of such Trader's Estate from time to time any sum or sums of money, whenever the same shall be necessary for the purposes of this Act.

To do and execute all such other things as may be necessary for winding up the affairs and distributing the assets of such Trader.

To apply to the Court from time to time as occasion may require for its assistance in carrying out the powers conferred upon the Trustees by this Act. Provided always that such Trader or any Creditor shall be at liberty to apply to the Court to set aside or restrain any act done or about to be done by the said Trustees under this Act, and the Court shall make such order upon such application with respect to costs and otherwise as it shall deem fit; and provided also that nothing herein contained shall discharge the said Trustees or any of them from liability to account to the said Court for acts done by them in the liquidation of the Estate of the Trader under this Act.

10. The Trustees shall have power to summon before them and to examine to examine Trader upon Oath or otherwise such &c. on Oath.

Trader and any of his Assistants Clerks or Servants whom the Trustees may deem capable of giving any information material to the full disclosure of the Trader's transactions books and affairs, or to the winding up of the same; and the provisions of the Acts in force for the time being for procuring the attendance of witnesses, and for the examination and punishment of witnesses in suits before Civil Courts shall be of equal force and effect in respect of any person summoned to appear as a witness under the provisions of this Act.

11. If in the course of their investigation it shall appear to the Trustees that such Trader has fraudulently with the intent to conceal the state of his affairs or to defeat the objects of this Act, destroyed or otherwise wilfully prevented or purposely withheld the production of any book

Penalty on Trader fraudulently concealing effects or falsifying or destroying books, &c.

paper or writing relating to such of his affairs as are subject to investigation under this Act, or kept or caused to be kept false books, or made false entries in, or withheld entries from, or wilfully altered or falsified any such book paper or writing, or that such Trader has fraudulently with intent of diminishing the sum to be divided among his creditors or of giving an undue preference to any of the said Creditors discharged or concealed any debt due to or from the said Trader or made away with, charged mortgaged or concealed any part of his property of what kind soever, the Trustees shall forthwith report the same to the Court, which shall enquire into the same in like manner and with like powers as a Commissioner of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in Bombay; and upon such offence being proved against such Trader to the satisfaction of the Court, it shall be lawful for the Court to adjudge that the offender shall be punished with rigorous or simple imprisonment, as the Court shall direct, for a term which may extend to two years, and by Warrant under the Seal of the Court to order the offender to be arrested and committed to prison and there to be detained accordingly.

12. If in the course of their investigation, it shall appear to the Trustees that such Trader has contract-
Penalty on Trader fraudulently or dishonestly contracting debt.
 ed any of his debts fraudulently or by means of breach of trust or by means of false pretences or without having any reasonable or probable expectation at the time when contracted of paying the same, or shall have fraudulently or by means of false pretences obtained the forbearance of any of his debts by any of his creditors, or if it shall appear that such Trader's whole debts so greatly exceeded his means of providing for the payment thereof during the time when the same were in the course of being contracted (reference being had to his actual and expected property) as to show gross misconduct in contracting the same, the Trustees shall forthwith report the same to the Court, which shall thereupon enquire into the same in like manner and with like powers as a Commissioner of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in Bombay; and upon such offence being proved against such Trader to the satisfaction of the Court, it shall be lawful for the Court to adjudge that the offender be committed to and detained in the Gaol at Bombay, on the Debtors' side thereof, for such term not exceeding two years as the Court shall direct.

13. If upon any decree voluntarily suffered by such Trader being insolvent to
Executions upon certain decrees within three months of first order to be void.
 any person with intent to give such person a preference over other creditors of such Trader, any attachment or execution is issued against such Trader by virtue whereof the estate and the effects of such Trader or any of them are attached or taken in execution at any time within three months next before the filing of such order as herein mentioned, such attachment or execution shall be void in favour of the Trustees appointed by virtue of this Act as against the attaching or execution Creditor whether the same has been completely executed or not, and it shall be lawful for such Trustees to recover back from such Creditor the estate or effects of such Trader so attached or taken in execution or the proceeds thereof as the case may be; Provided always that such creditor shall,

if the attachment or execution would have been valid but for this provision, be entitled to retain or levy as the case may be his costs of suit and of such attachment or execution.

14. If any Trader whose estate shall be vested in Trustees under the provisions of this Act shall, when in insolvent circumstances, and within two months before the filing of such order as herein first mentioned, voluntarily convey assign transfer charge or make over any property moveable or immoveable, or any security for money bond bill note money goods or effects whatsoever to any person or upon any trust, every such conveyance assignment transfer charge or making over shall be deemed and is hereby declared to be fraudulent and void as against such Trustees.

15. The Court shall have jurisdiction at any time during the liquidation of any Trader's Estate under this Act to entertain any application of the said Trader or of any person claiming to be a creditor, respecting the disclosure, distribution, inspection, conduct, management or liquidation of such Trader's estate or affairs, or any act or thing relating thereto, or generally for the decision of any dispute or question that may arise between the Trustees and such Trader or any creditor debtor or claimant.

16. The Court shall have power to remove any Trustees appointed under this Act, and to appoint others in their stead, and to fill up any vacancy occasioned by the death insolvency resignation or departure from India of any Trustee, or by any other sufficient cause; and the Court shall upon application to it in that behalf declare whether any act hereby required or authorized to be done by the Trustees may be done by all or one or more of such Trustees.

17. It shall be lawful for the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Bombay, upon application by or on behalf of a majority in number and unsecured value of the Creditors of any Insolvent Debtor who has filed his petition in that Court, to order that the Estate of such Insolvent shall be wound up by Trustees under the provisions of this Act, upon such terms as to costs and remuneration to the Official Assignee, and with such directions as shall appear to be necessary and just.

18. It shall be lawful in any case in which the Estate of any Trader has been vested in Trustees under a Deed of Assignment before the passing of this Act, for such Trustees to apply to the Court for liberty to wind up such Estate under the provisions of this Act.

19. In any case in which the Estate of a Trader shall be vested in Trustees under the provisions of this Act, it shall be lawful for the Trustees, with the sanction of the Court, to make to such Trader out of the funds in their hands a reasonable monthly allowance for maintenance.

Fraudulent Conveyances made by Trader within two months before first order to be void.

Power of Court to entertain applications of Trader or any Creditor respecting Trader's Estate.

Power of Court to remove and appoint Trustees.

Power of Insolvent Court to order Insolvent Estates to be wound up under this Act.

Liberty to Trustees under Deed of Assignment to apply that Estate may be wound up under this Act.

Liberty to Trustees to allow maintenance to Trader.

20. There shall be paid to the Trustees such salary or remuneration by way of percentage or otherwise as the Court shall direct; and all costs charges and expenses properly incurred in winding up the Estate, including the remuneration of the Trustees and the maintenance of the Trader, shall be payable out of the assets of the Trader in priority to all other claims.

21. During the liquidation of the Estate the Trustees shall file half-yearly accounts of the progress of such liquidation in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court; and as soon as the affairs of the Trader are fully liquidated and the Estate distributed, the Trustees shall make up an account showing the manner in which such liquidation has been effected and the property of the Trader disposed of, and such account, with the Vouchers thereof, shall be filed in Court. All accounts so filed shall be open at all reasonable times to the inspection of Creditors, and copies thereof shall be granted on payment of such fees as may from time to time be fixed by the Court.

22. The Trustees shall give notice of the filing of such final account with its vouchers by advertisement of up. even date in the *Government Gazette* and in two of the daily English Newspapers and in two of the Vernacular Newspapers published in Bombay; and if no order to the contrary shall be made by the Court within three months after the date of the publication of such advertisement, the said Estate shall be deemed to have been fully liquidated and wound up, and the Trustees shall thereupon be deemed to be fully released and discharged from all liability in respect of the said Estate and the liquidation thereof.

23. After the filing of such final account as aforesaid and upon the said Trustees certifying to the Court under their hands that the said Trader has assigned conveyed or made over to them all his property effects and securities of every nature and kind whatsoever, and all books of account, accounts, vouchers, papers and documents relating to his Estate, and also that he has given all reasonable assistance to the Trustees in and towards realizing and winding up his Estate; it shall be lawful for the Court upon the application of such Trader, and upon such notice as it shall direct, to grant to such Trader an Order of Discharge; Provided always that if such Certificate as aforesaid shall have been refused to any Trader by the Trustees, such Trader may nevertheless apply to the Court for such Order of Discharge and the Court shall have power, upon such notice to the Trustees as it shall direct, to grant such Trader an Order of Discharge if it shall think fit.

24. Such Order of Discharge shall operate to discharge the Trader and all property and effects acquired by him subsequent to the filing of the order herein first mentioned, from all debts claims or demands in respect of the transactions included in the account filed by the Trustees, and no suit shall thereafter be maintainable against the said Trader nor shall such after-acquired property and effects be liable to be attached or taken

in execution, in or under the order of any Court in British India, in respect of such transactions.

25. Any application directed by this Act to be made to the Court shall be made to a Judge in Chambers, who shall have power to make any order necessary to be made under this Act, or to refer such application to a full Court; and such Court or Judge is hereby empowered to make any order in respect of the premises which could be made by a Commissioner of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors under 11 and 12 Vic., Cap. XXI.

26. The operation of this Act shall be limited to Estates in which the admitted liabilities are not less than five lakhs of Rupees.

27. This Act shall come into operation on the first day of October 1865 and shall remain in force until the thirtieth day of September 1867. Provided that as to such Estates (if any) as shall on or before such day have been brought under the operation of this Act and of which the winding up under its provisions shall not have been completed, this Act shall remain in force until such Estates shall have been wound up as aforesaid.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India.
Home Dept. (Legislative).

The 4th October 1865.

THE following Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons accompanying it, are published for general information, by order of His Excellency the Governor General, under the 19th of the Rules for the conduct of business at Meetings of the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

A Bill for the Management of the Post Office, for the Regulation of the Duties of Postage, and for the Punishment of Offences against the Post Office.

1. ACT No. XVII. of 1854 is hereby repealed, except so far as it repeals the whole, or any part of any other Act or Regulation, and except as to any act or offence which shall have been done or committed, or to any money which shall have become due, or to any fine or penalty which shall have been incurred, or to any proceedings which shall have been commenced before this Act shall come into operation.

2. Wheresoever, within British India, posts or postal communications are, or shall be established by the Government of India, the said Government shall have the exclusive privilege of conveying by post, from one place to another, all letters, except in the following cases; and shall also have the exclusive privilege of performing all the incidental services of receiving, collecting, sending, despatching, and delivering all letters, except in the following cases, that is to say—

(1.) Letters sent by a private friend in his way, journey or travel, so as such letters be delivered by

such friend to the person to whom they shall be directed, without hire, reward or other profit or advantage for receiving, carrying or delivering the same.

(2.) Letters solely concerning the affairs of the sender or receiver thereof, sent by a messenger on purpose.

(3.) Letters solely concerning goods or other property sent either by sea or land, to be delivered with the goods or property which such letters concern, without hire, reward or other profit, or advantage for receiving, carrying or delivering such letters.

But nothing herein contained shall authorize any person to make a collection of such excepted letters for the purpose of sending them in the manner hereby authorized.

3. Wheresoever, within British India, posts or postal communications are, or shall be established by the Government of India, the following persons are expressly forbidden to collect, carry, tender or deliver any letter or letters, or to receive any letter for the purpose of carrying or delivering the same, although they shall not receive hire or reward for so doing, that is to say—

(1.) Common carriers of passengers or goods, and their drivers, servants or agents, except letters solely concerning goods in their carriages.

(2.) Owners and Commanders of ships, steam-boats, or other vessels passing on any river or canal, or to or from any port in British India, and their servants or agents, except letters solely concerning goods on board.

4. For carrying on the service of the Post Office, it shall be lawful for the Governor General of India in Council to appoint or to authorize the appointment of such Officer or Officers, with such official styles or designations, and to invest them with and delegate to them such powers not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, as the said Governor General of India in Council may, from time to time, deem expedient.

5. Wheresoever posts or postal communications are, or shall be established by the Government of India, postage, if prepaid by a stamp or stamps, as hereinafter provided, shall be charged by weight on letters transmitted by the letter post by land, according to the following scale :—

On every letter not exceeding a quarter of a tolah in weight,—six pie.

On every letter exceeding a quarter of a tolah, and not exceeding half a tolah in weight,—one anna.

On every letter exceeding half a tolah, but not exceeding one tolah in weight,—two annas.

And for every half tolah in weight above one tolah, one additional anna; and every fraction of half a tolah above one tolah, shall be charged as one additional half tolah.

Every article transmitted by the letter post shall be deemed a letter within the meaning of this Section, unless it be an article on which a different rate of postage shall be chargeable under this Act.

6. Wheresoever posts or postal communications are, or shall be established by the Government of India, postage on newspapers, pamphlets, and other printed or engraved papers transmitted by the letter post by land, shall be charged by weight according to the following scale :—

On every newspaper, pamphlet, or other printed or engraved paper—

If the same shall not exceed six tolahs in weight,—one anna.

If the same shall exceed six, but shall not exceed twelve tolahs in weight,—two annas.

If the same shall exceed twelve tolahs in weight, there shall be charged and taken one additional anna for every six tolahs in weight above twelve tolahs; and every fraction of six tolahs above twelve tolahs, shall be charged as six additional tolahs.

An extra or supplement to any newspaper, bearing the same date as the newspaper and transmitted therewith under the same cover, shall be deemed part of the newspaper.

Nothing contained in this Act shall be construed to oblige any person to send any newspaper, pamphlet, or other printed or engraved paper through the Post Office, but it shall be lawful for all persons to send the same in any other manner.

7. A newspaper, pamphlet, or other printed Newspapers, &c., or engraved paper shall not be how to be sent by sent by the letter-post at the post. rates prescribed in the last preceding Section, unless the following conditions be observed, that is to say—

(1.) It shall be without a cover, or in a short cover open at both ends.

(2.) There shall be no word printed on such newspaper, pamphlet, or other printed or engraved paper after its publication, or upon the cover thereof, nor any writing or mark upon it, or upon the cover of it, except the name and address of the person to whom it is sent, and the name and address of the sender.

(3.) There shall be no paper or thing enclosed in or with any such newspaper, pamphlet, or other printed or engraved paper.

8. Any newspaper, pamphlet, or other printed or engraved paper sent by the letter-post, in respect of which the above conditions shall not be observed, shall, together with any thing enclosed in or with the same, be charged with postage at the rate which would be charged on an unstamped letter of equal weight.

9. Proof sheets marked as such, may be sent by the letter post at the rates prescribed for newspapers, provided the contents be correctly certified on the cover by the signature in full of the sender; otherwise the same shall be charged with postage at the rate which would be charged on an unstamped letter of equal weight.

10. Inland banghy postage shall be charged by weight and distance, on parcels sent by the banghy post, according to the following scale :—

FOR DISTANCES			IF NOT EXCEEDING IN WEIGHT						
			20	100	200	300	400	500	600
			Tolahs.	Tolahs.	Tolahs.	Tolahs.	Tolahs.	Tolahs.	Tolahs.
	Miles.		Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
Not exceeding	...	100	0 2	0 4	0 8	0 12	1 0	1 4	1 8
Not exceeding	...	300	0 6	0 12	1 8	2 4	3 0	3 12	4 8
Not exceeding	...	600	0 12	1 8	3 0	4 8	6 0	7 8	9 0
Not exceeding	...	900	1 2	2 4	4 8	6 12	9 0	11 4	13 8
Not exceeding	...	1,200	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0
Exceeding	...	1,200	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8

Provided that not more than one letter shall be enclosed in a banghy parcel, under a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees. All articles not exceeding twelve tolals in weight, sent through the Post Office, shall be conveyed by letter-post and be charged with letter postage, unless specially directed to be sent by banghy post.

11. Banghy postage, when chargeable by distance under Section 10 of this Table of distances. Act, shall be calculated and charged according to a Table of Distances which shall be prepared by order of the Governor General of India in Council, on such principles as shall appear to him equitable and convenient, and may from time to time be corrected. And it shall be lawful for the Governor General of India in Council to declare that the distances from or to Post Offices not entered in the Table shall, for the purposes of this Act, be regarded as represented by the distances shewn in the Table, from or to the Post Offices nearest to them respectively. Each Post Master General shall prepare from the aforesaid Table, in the English and Vernacular languages, for the use of every Post Office under his control, a list of all the other Post Offices in India, arranged alphabetically, and showing the distance of each of them from the Post Office for the use of which it is made, and such list shall be affixed in some conspicuous place in such Post Office.

12. Whenever the Post Master General of any Presidency shall have notified in the official *Gazette* that the banghy post is conveyed with the letter post along any line of road, it shall not be lawful to send by the banghy post any letter or written communication of less weight than twelve tolals, or any packet of newspapers; and every person who shall knowingly send by the banghy post along any such line of road, any such letter, written communication, or newspaper enclosed in a parcel, shall forfeit for every such offence a sum not exceeding fifty Rupees, and postage shall be charged for every such letter, written communication or newspaper, as if sent separately by the letter-post.

13. Where there is no banghy post established on any line of road, letters, parcels and other articles exceeding twelve tolals and not exceeding forty tolals in weight, shall be received and transmitted by the letter post. Letters shall be charged according to the scale in Section 5, and newspapers, pamphlets, and other printed or engraved papers, according to the scale in Section 6 of this Act, as the case may be; parcels and book packets shall be charged with banghy postage according to the scale in Section 10 or Section 15 of this Act, as the case may be, if it be certified in writing, on such parcel or book packet, under the full signature and address of the sender, that it does not contain any letter or other written communication, or any newspaper, or other article on which a higher rate of postage is chargeable under any Section of this Act.

14. If any such certificate be false, any such letter or other article contained in such certified parcel or book-packet shall be charged with postage according to the rate specified in Section 5 or Section 6 of this Act as if sent separately, and the sender shall be subject to the penalty hereinafter provided. Parcels exceeding forty tolals and not exceeding six hundred tolals in weight, shall be transmitted along any such line as banghy parcels; but it shall be in the discretion of the Post Master, or Deputy Post Master to whom such parcels are brought for despatch, to forward them at such times and in such manner as may be convenient.

15. On all parcels chargeable under Section 10 of this Act with banghy postage, according to distance when conveyed by land, ship postage shall be charged when they are conveyed by means of Her Majesty's Indian post by sea, according to the following scale, that is to say—

On every parcel not exceeding twenty tolals, two annas.

On every parcel exceeding twenty tolahs, but not exceeding forty tolahs, four annas.

On every parcel exceeding forty tolahs, but not exceeding one hundred tolahs in weight, eight annas.

And for every hundred tolahs in weight above one hundred tolahs, eight additional annas. Every fraction of one hundred tolahs above one hundred tolahs, shall be charged as one hundred additional tolahs; and if such parcel be conveyed by Her Majesty's Indian post, partly by banghy and partly by sea, ship postage shall be charged in addition to inland banghy postage.

16. Subject to such rules and conditions as the Governor General of India in Council may from time to time direct, books, packets of newspapers and of printed or manuscript papers other than newspapers, provided the postage thereon be prepaid by means of a proper stamp or stamps to be affixed thereon, as hereinafter provided, shall, if sent by the banghy post, be charged with the following rates of postage, without reference to the distance to which they may be carried :—

If not exceeding twenty tolahs in weight, one anna.

If exceeding twenty tolahs, but not exceeding forty tolahs in weight, two annas.

And for every twenty tolahs in weight above forty tolahs, there shall be charged and taken one additional anna; and every fraction of twenty tolahs above forty tolahs, shall be charged as twenty additional tolahs.

If the postage chargeable on any such book, or other article, be not prepaid as aforesaid, it shall be subject to the rate of postage prescribed for banghy parcels in Section 10 of this Act.

17. It shall be lawful for the Governor General of India in Council at any time to direct that all or any letters or other articles shall not be forwarded by post, unless the postage thereof shall be fully prepaid by means of a proper stamp or stamps; or that on all or any letters, or other articles on which the postage shall not be fully prepaid by a stamp or stamps, or otherwise, as the said Governor General in Council shall direct, there shall be charged such higher rates of postage as from time to time may be deemed expedient, not exceeding double the rates of postage hereinbefore specified.

18. It shall be lawful for the Governor General of India in Council from time to time to authorize the levy of postage at rates different from those prescribed in this Act, provided that no increase be made in any particular of the rates prescribed in Sections 5 and 6 of this Act.

19. It shall be lawful for the Governor General of India in Council from time to time to direct that postage duties, different from the rates authorized by this Act, shall be chargeable on letters, or other articles to be specified in such order, sent through the post from or to any part of Great

Britain, or any British Colony, or any Foreign Country to or from any places in British India. The postage charged on any letter, or other article specified in any order of Council made under this Section, whether under the name of steam postage or any other denomination, shall, after the rates of such postage have been published in the official *Gazette* of any Presidency, be recovered in the same manner as postage under this Act.

20. It shall be lawful for the Governor General of India in Council to fix, from time to time, rates of postage to be levied on all letters or other articles transmitted by post, by sea or partly by sea and partly by land from one port or place in India to another: it shall not be necessary that such rates be uniform; but they may vary according to the conveyance or route by which such letters or other articles shall be sent.

21. Any person posting a letter or other article shall be entitled to require that it shall be registered at the receiving Post Office, and that a receipt shall be granted for such registered letter or article; and it shall be lawful for the Governor General of India in Council to direct that, in addition to any rates of postage payable under this Act, a fee not exceeding four annas shall be charged on any letter or other article which the sender thereof shall require to be so registered, and such registration fee shall be paid on the letter or other article being delivered at the Post Office.

22. It shall be lawful for the Governor General of India in Council from time to time by order to declare in what cases registration shall be compulsory, and to direct that a double registration fee shall be levied on the delivery of any letter or other article which ought, under the order of the Governor General in Council, to have been registered at the time of posting, on which the registration fee shall not have been prepaid.

23. It shall be lawful for the Governor General of India in Council from time to time to fix and order any rate of postage to be charged for the conveyance of letters or other articles by express, in addition to or instead of any other rates of postage chargeable on such letters and articles under this Act.

24. On every letter or other article which shall be re-directed at any Post Office, or forwarded by post from any place to which it shall have been conveyed by post, there shall be charged for the postage thereof from the place at which the same shall be re-directed, in addition to all other postage paid or due thereon, the rate of postage to which it would be liable if posted and prepaid by stamp at the place where it shall be re-directed.

25. No person having delivered into any Post Office any letter or other article, shall be entitled to re-call the same; but nothing in this Section shall prevent the re-delivery of any such letter or other article to the sender thereof, subject to such Rules and Regulations, if any, as the Governor General of India in Council may from time to time provide in that behalf.

26. The person to whom any letter or other article, the postage of which has not been paid, shall be delivered, shall not be bound to pay the postage if he forthwith return the same unopened; but if he open the same, he shall be bound to pay the postage due thereon. If he forthwith return the same unopened, the sender of the letter or other article shall be bound to pay the postage thereof. If any person shall refuse to pay any postage which he is legally bound to pay for any letter or other article, the same may be recovered for the use of the Secretary of State for India by any Post Master General, or by any Officer in charge of a Post Office by order of a Post Master General, in the same manner as a fine may be recovered under this Act; and it shall be lawful for the Officer in charge of any Post Office to withhold from the person so refusing, until such postage be paid, any other letter or other article addressed to that person, not being superscribed as on Her Majesty's Service. Provided always, that if a letter or other article shall appear to the satisfaction of the Post Master of the office of delivery to have been maliciously sent for the purpose of annoying the person to whom it is addressed, the Post Master of the delivery office may remit the postage.

27. *Clause 1.*—A list of all letters and other articles posted and addressed to persons who cannot be found, shall be prepared daily in every Post Office, and exposed for not less than two weeks in the most conspicuous part of such office; and all such letters and other articles which shall have remained three weeks unclaimed in any office, shall, if the sender's name and address are written on the cover, be returned to the posting office to be delivered to the sender free of all charge: all letters and other articles, of which the sender's name and address cannot be ascertained, unless they be opened, shall, after remaining unclaimed for three weeks as above, be forwarded to the office of the Post Master General of the Presidency.

Clause 2.—The Post Master General, or some person duly appointed for the purpose and bound to secrecy, shall immediately open all such letters or other articles, and if the address of the sender can be discovered, shall enclose them in Dead Letter covers and return them to the sender. All letters and other articles, of which neither the person addressed nor the sender can be found, shall, after they have remained unclaimed in the office of the Post Master General for one year, be destroyed.

Clause 3.—All money found in any unclaimed letter, or other article, shall be paid into the public Treasury; and all other valuable property found as above, shall be sold by the Post Master General of the Presidency, or by some one duly authorized by him for that purpose; and the proceeds of the sale shall be paid into the public Treasury for the benefit of any person who may have a right thereto, after deducting all sums due from such person for postage.

28. Every letter or other article rejected unopened by the person to whom it is addressed, shall, if any postage is due thereon and if the sender's name and address are written on the cover, be returned to the posting

office, in order that the postage due may be recovered from the sender; in all other cases, or when the sender's name and address are not on the cover, such letter or other article shall be forthwith sent to the office of the Post Master General of the Presidency, who shall open the letter or other article and take measures to recover the postage from the sender, or shall at his discretion destroy the letter or other article; and all money or other valuable property which such letter or other article may contain, shall be disposed of in the manner prescribed in the preceding Section, with respect to such money or property contained in unclaimed letters.

29. When any vessel arrives by sea at any place within British India at which there is a Post Office, the Commander of such vessel shall, as speedily as possible, cause every letter, mail bag, box and packet on board of such vessel which is directed to that place, and not excepted from the exclusive privilege of the Post Office, to be delivered either at the Post Office, or to some Officer of the Post Office authorized to receive the same; and if there be on board any letter, mail bag, box or packet directed to any other place, and not excepted from the exclusive privilege aforesaid, the said Commander shall, as speedily as possible, report the same to the Post Master of the place at which he has arrived, and shall act according to the directions he may receive from such Post Master, and the receipt of such Post Master shall discharge such Commander from all responsibility in respect of such letter or packet. Every Commander of a vessel, who shall wilfully disobey any of the directions contained in this Section, shall be punished with a fine not exceeding one thousand Rupees.

30. Every person, being either the Commander of a vessel inward-bound, or any one on board such vessel, who shall, within British India, knowingly have in his possession any letter not excepted from the privilege of the Post Office, after any part of the letters on board the said vessel shall have been sent to the Post Office, shall forfeit for every such letter a sum not exceeding fifty Rupees, whether the letter be in the baggage or on the person of the offender, or otherwise in his custody; and every such person who shall detain any such letter after demand made for the same by an Officer of the Post Office, shall forfeit for every such letter a sum not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

31. For every letter delivered by the Commander of any ship, in conformity with the directions of Section 29 of this Act, the Officer in charge of the Post Office shall pay to the said Commander the sum of one anna; and the sum of one anna shall be chargeable as postage on such letter, in addition to any other postage chargeable thereon under this Act. Provided that no payment shall be made to the Commander of any vessel on account of the delivery of any letter, unless the claim of such Commander shall be preferred before the vessel leaves the place at which the letter was delivered, or before the expiration of two months from the date of the arrival of such vessel. Provided also, that nothing contained in Section 29 and the former part of this Section of this Act, shall extend

to any letter or mail bag, or box or packet conveyed by any mail ship or mail steamer recognized as such by the Governor General of India in Council.

32. The Commander of every vessel leaving any place in British India by sea, shall receive on board of such vessel every letter and packet which he shall be required so to receive by any Officer of the Post Office, and shall give a receipt for such letter or packet; and every Commander of a vessel who shall wilfully disobey any direction contained in this Section, shall be punished with a fine not exceeding one thousand Rupees.

33. No person shall knowingly post, or send, or tender, or deliver, in order to be sent by the post, any letter, parcel or packet containing any explosive or other dangerous material or substance; and any person contravening this prohibition shall be punished for every such offence, with a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees.

34. All letters and other articles having a stamp or stamps affixed thereto (such stamp or stamps in every case being affixed on the outside, and being equal in value to the rate or rates of postage to which such letters or other articles are liable under this Act), shall, provided the stamp or stamps shall not have been used before, be considered as prepaid.

35. The Governor General of India in Council shall cause postage stamps to be provided, denoting such values as the said Governor General of India in Council may direct, and shall give such orders, and make such other regulations relative thereto, as may be deemed expedient.

36. Postage stamps, provided as aforesaid shall be under the care and management of such Officer or Officers as the Governor General of India in Council shall from time to time direct: postage stamps shall be considered as stamps issued by Government for the purpose of Revenue, within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code; and all sums of money realized by the sale of such stamps, shall be carried in the public accounts to the credit of the Post Office.

37. The Governor General of India in Council may from time to time make rules for the appointment and government of vendors of postage stamps, and thereby direct how and under what terms and condition postage stamps may be supplied to them for sale; and whether any and what security shall be given by such vendors, and whether any and what remuneration or discount shall be allowed to them; and how and in what manner, and at what time or times, such vendors shall keep and render their accounts, and pay over the proceeds of any sales made by them, or re-deliver the stamps entrusted to them.

38. Government vendors of postage stamps shall be bound by such rules, and in case of any wilful breach thereof, shall be punished with a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees, in

addition to any other proceedings to which they may be liable.

39. Any Government vendor of postage stamps who shall be convicted of refusing to supply, or unnecessarily delaying, without reasonable excuse to furnish postage stamps to any person desiring to purchase the same, and tendering in lawful currency the full value thereof (the stamp vendor having in his possession for sale sufficient stamps of the description and value required), shall be punished with a fine not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

40. Any Government vendor of postage stamps convicted of taking from a purchaser a higher price than the value denoted on the stamps sold, shall be punished on conviction with imprisonment of either description as defined in the Indian Penal Code, for any term not exceeding six months, or shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred Rupees; and shall also be liable to refund to the purchaser the whole amount proved to have been taken in excess, which amount may be recovered by such purchaser before a Criminal Court, in the same manner as any penalty under this Act.

41. Letters and other articles on Her Majesty's Service, certified to be such by the signature of any public Officer authorized in that behalf by the Governor General of India in Council, shall be forwarded by the post, and the postage due thereon shall be charged to or recovered from the several Public Departments to or from which such letters or packets are sent, in such manner as the said Governor General of India in Council shall from time to time direct.

42. Every person who shall, for the purpose of defrauding the Post Office Revenue, wilfully certify by writing on any official or other letter or packet delivered at any Post Office for conveyance by post, that which is not true in respect of such letter or packet, or in respect of the whole of its contents, or shall knowingly send or deliver, or attempt to send or deliver, for conveyance by post, any letter or packet with any such false certificate thereon; and every person who shall knowingly send, or permit to be sent by post, under colour or pretence of an official communication, any letter, paper, writing or other enclosure of a private nature; and every person who shall aid, abet, or conceal any of the offences in this Section abovementioned, shall, for every such offence, be punished with a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees.

43. It shall not be lawful for any person, unless acting by express order of the Government, to detain, except for a criminal offence, a Post Office messenger whilst carrying the mails, or to detain any carriage or horse upon which the mails are being carried, or on any pretence to open a packet or mail bag or box in transit from one Post Office to another, and every person who shall be guilty of any of the abovementioned offences, shall be punished with a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees.

44. Every person who shall fraudulently retain, or wilfully secrete, or make away with, or keep or detain, or being required to deliver up by an Officer of the Post Office, shall neglect or refuse to deliver up a post letter or other article which ought to have been delivered to any other person, or a mail bag, box or packet containing a letter or other article which shall have been sent by the post, shall be punished, on conviction before a Criminal Court, with imprisonment of either description as defined in the Indian Penal Code, for a term not exceeding two years, and shall also be liable to a fine.

45. *Clause 1.*—Every person who shall convey, otherwise than by the post, a letter not excepted from the said exclusive privilege shall, for every letter so conveyed, forfeit a sum not exceeding fifty Rupees.

Clause 2.—Every person who shall perform, otherwise than by the post, any services incidental to conveying letters from place to place, whether by receiving, taking up, ordering, collecting, carrying, tendering or delivering a letter or letters not excepted from the said exclusive privilege, shall forfeit for every such letter a sum not exceeding fifty Rupees.

Clause 3.—Every person who shall make a collection of letters for the purpose of transmitting them through the post in a "Clubbed" packet, and every person who shall knowingly tender or deliver a letter to be sent in a Clubbed packet, shall forfeit for every such letter a sum not exceeding fifty Rupees.

Clause 4.—Every person who shall send a letter not excepted from the said exclusive privilege, otherwise than by the post, or shall either tender or deliver a letter not so excepted, in order to be sent otherwise than by the post, shall forfeit for every such letter a sum not exceeding fifty Rupees.

Clause 5.—Every person who shall make a collection of excepted letters for the purpose of sending them otherwise than by the post, shall forfeit for every such letter a sum not exceeding fifty Rupees.

Clause 6.—Every person who shall carry, receive, tender or deliver a letter, or collect letters contrary to the provisions of Section 3 of this Act, shall forfeit for every such letter a sum not exceeding fifty Rupees.

Clause 7.—Every person who shall be in the practice of committing any of the acts mentioned in this Section, shall, for every week during which the practice shall be continued, forfeit a further sum not exceeding five hundred Rupees.

46. Every person employed to convey or deliver any mail bag, or box, or any letter or other article sent by post, who shall be guilty, while so employed, of drunkenness, carelessness or other misconduct, whereby the safety of any such bag, box, or letter or other article shall be endangered; or who shall loiter or make delay in the conveyance or delivery of any such bag, box, letter or other article; or who shall not use proper care and diligence safely to convey or deliver any such bag, letter or other article, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees; and any person employed to deliver a

letter or other article sent by the post, who shall not duly deliver the same, shall, within a reasonable time not exceeding twenty-four hours, report the fact at the Post Office where he received such letter or other article and return the same; and if any such person shall wilfully make a false report, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees.

47. Whoever being in the employ of the Government in the Post Office Department, shall steal, fraudulently secrete, destroy, throw away or appropriate any letter or other article sent by post, or anything contained in any such letter or other article, or shall mutilate or break open any such letter or other article, or any banghy parcel or box, with the intention of fraudulently appropriating anything therein contained, shall be punished, on conviction before a Criminal Court, with imprisonment of either description as defined in the Indian Penal Code, for a term not exceeding seven years, and shall also be liable to a fine.

48. Whoever being in such employ as last aforesaid, shall fraudulently put any wrong mark on any letter or other article, or shall fraudulently alter, remove or cause to disappear any mark or stamp which is on any letter or other article; or shall fraudulently use or place with or upon any letter or other article, any stamp which shall have been removed from any other letter or other article; or being entrusted with the delivery of any letter or other article, shall knowingly demand or receive any sum of money for the postage thereof other than the sum duly chargeable for such postage; or shall aid, abet, or conceal any of the above-named acts, shall be punished, on conviction before a Criminal Court, with imprisonment of either description as defined in the Indian Penal Code, for a term not exceeding two years, and shall also be liable to fine.

49. Whoever being in such employ as last aforesaid, and being entrusted with the preparing or keeping of any document, shall, with a fraudulent intention, prepare the document incorrectly, or alter that document, or shall aid, abet, or conceal any of the abovenamed acts, or secrete or destroy that document, shall be punished, on conviction before a Criminal Court, with imprisonment of either description as defined in the Indian Penal Code, for a term not exceeding two years, and shall also be liable to fine.

50. Whoever being in such employ as last aforesaid, shall send by the post, or put into any mail bag or box, any unstamped letter or other article upon which postage has been paid or charged in the manner prescribed in this Act, intending thereby to defraud the Government of the postage on such letter or other article, or shall aid, abet, or conceal any such acts, shall be punished, on conviction before a Criminal Court, with imprisonment of either description as defined in the Indian Penal Code, for a term not exceeding two years, and shall also be liable to fine.

51. Any person, whether a European British subject or not, who shall be guilty of any offence for which, according to the provisions of this Act, he shall be liable to a fine only, shall be punishable for such offence by any Criminal Court upon summary conviction.

52. No conviction, order or judgment of any Criminal Court, shall be quashed for error of form or procedure, but only on the merits; and it shall not be necessary to state on the face of the conviction, order or judgment, the evidence on which it proceeds, but the depositions taken, or a copy of them shall be returned with the conviction, order or judgment, and if no jurisdiction appears on the face of the conviction, order or judgment, but the depositions taken supply that defect, the conviction, order or judgment, shall be aided by what so appears in such depositions.

53. A Magistrate may refer for trial and decision any charge of an offence hereby made punishable by fine only, to any of his Assistants or to any Deputy Magistrate lawfully appointed to exercise the powers of a Covenanted Assistant, and in such case every such Assistant or Deputy Magistrate may exercise all the powers vested in a Magistrate, subject to all the rules applicable to criminal cases deputed to such Assistants or Magistrates acting judicially.

54. All fines imposed under the authority of this Act, for offences punishable by fine only, by any Criminal Court or by any Assistant to a Magistrate or Deputy Magistrate, may, in case of non-payment thereof, be levied by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the offender, by warrant under the hand of any of the above-named Officers. In case any such fine shall not be forthwith paid, any such Officer may order the offender to be apprehended and detained in safe custody until the return can be conveniently made to such warrant of distress, unless the offender shall give security to the satisfaction of such Officer for his appearance at such place and time as shall be appointed for the return of the warrant of distress, and such Officer may take such security by way of recognizance or otherwise. If upon the return of such warrant, it shall appear that no sufficient distress can be had whereon to levy such fine, and the same shall not be forthwith paid, or in

case it shall appear to the satisfaction of such Officer, by the confession of the party or otherwise, that he has not sufficient goods and chattels whereupon such fine or sum of money could be levied if a warrant of distress were issued, any such Officer, by warrant under his hand, may commit the offender to prison, there to be imprisoned only, or to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour, according to the discretion of such Officer, for any term not exceeding two calendar months where the amount of the fine shall not exceed fifty Rupees, and for any term not exceeding four calendar months where the amount shall not exceed one hundred Rupees, and for any term not exceeding

six calendar months in any other case: the commitment to be determinable in each of the cases aforesaid on payment of the amount.

55. A share, not exceeding one moiety of every fine imposed and recovered under this Act, may be awarded to the informer.

56. No proceedings shall be taken for the recovery of any fine imposed under the authority of this Act, for offences punishable by fine only, without an order of Government, or an order in writing under the hand of the Director General of the Post Office, or of a Post Master General.

57. If any public servant who shall be employed in the Post Office Department, or shall be appointed a vendor of postage stamps, or entrusted by the Government of India or any local

Government with the sale of postage stamps within the Dominions of any Foreign Prince or State in India in alliance with Her Majesty, in which a post shall be established by the Government of India, shall, within the Dominions of such Prince or State, commit any act hereby prohibited, or omit to do any act hereby required to be done, by any person similarly employed, appointed or entrusted as aforesaid within British India, such public servant shall be guilty of an offence, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished in the same manner as if such act had been done or omitted within British India; and every such person may be tried, convicted and punished either by fine or otherwise, according to the nature of the offence, by any Court or Officer duly empowered by the Governor General of India in Council, to take cognizance of offences committed in such Dominions by public servants, or by any Court or Magistrate, or other competent Officer in any part of British India, in the same manner as if the offence had been committed in such part.

58. If any Officer in charge of a Post Office shall suspect that any letter or other article lying for delivery at his office, contains any contraband article, or any article on which duty is owing to Government; or that any letter

or other article lying for delivery at the Post Office, contains any writing or enclosure in contravention of the provisions of Sections 7, 10, 12, 13, 42 of this Act, it shall be lawful for such Officer to summon the person to whom the letter or other article is directed, to attend at the Post Office by himself or agent, within forty-eight hours after the arrival thereof at that Post Office, and to open the same in the presence of the person to whom it is directed, or of that person's agent, and if that person shall not so attend by himself or agent, then to open it in the absence of that person. Provided that if the Officer in charge be under the rank of a Post Master, he shall call in two respectable persons as witnesses before he shall open a letter or other article in the absence of the person to whom it is addressed. Provided also, that in all cases the opened letter or other article shall be subsequently delivered to the person to whom it is addressed, unless it be required for ulterior

proceedings, and that the opening of the same and the circumstances connected therewith, shall be immediately reported to the Post Master General. It shall also be lawful for any Officer in charge of a Post Office to refuse to forward any parcel through the Post Office by sea to any foreign port, or to any place not on the Continent of India, unless such parcel be accompanied by a Custom House Pass.

59. The Government shall not be responsible for any loss or damage which may occur in respect of any thing entrusted to the Post Office for conveyance; and no person employed by the Government in the Post Office Department, shall be responsible for any such loss or damage, unless that person shall cause such loss or damage negligently, maliciously, or fraudulently.

60. It shall be lawful for the Governor General of India in Council from time to time to frame Rules for the conduct of the Post Office not inconsistent with this Act, and therein to prescribe the regulations, conditions and restrictions according to which all letters and other articles shall be posted, forwarded, conveyed and delivered.

61. It shall be lawful for the Governor General of India in Council from time to time to frame Rules for the management of all or any zemindaree, thannah, or other district dawks, and to declare from time to time what portions of this Act shall be applicable to such dawks, and to persons employed in connexion therewith.

62. Whenever an offence shall be committed in respect of any mail bag or box, or any letter or other article sent by the post, it shall be lawful to lay in the charge to be preferred against the offender, the property of such mail bag, box, letter or other article in the Post Master General of the Presidency; and it shall not be necessary in the charge to allege or to prove upon the trial or otherwise, that such mail bag, box, letter or other article was of any value; and in any charge to be preferred against any person employed under the Post Office for any offence committed against this Act, it shall be lawful to state that such offender was employed under the Post Office at the time of committing the offence, without stating further the nature or particulars of his employment.

63. References to any Section of Act No. XVII of 1854 made in any Act passed subsequent thereto, shall be read as if made to the corresponding Section of this Act.

64. In this Act—unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—"Criminal Court" includes every Judge, Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, or Police Magistrate lawfully exercising jurisdiction in criminal cases: "Fine" includes a penalty or forfeiture, or a sum of money due upon a forfeited recognizance: "Clubbed Packet" shall be taken to mean a packet containing a collection of letters, not made by an agent of the Post Office, transmitted through

the Post Office with the view of the enclosed letters being delivered to more than one person through the agent of the person by whom the packet was made up: "Mails" shall include any letter, parcel or other article conveyed under the provisions of this Act, as well as any box, bag or other article, or any carriage, horse, messenger or other person employed or used by the Post Office for the conveyance or safe custody of the mails; and "British India" includes the Territories which are now or shall be vested in Her Majesty or Her Successors by the Statute 21 and 22 Vic., Cap. 106 (*An Act for the better Government of India*).

65. This Act may be cited as "The Indian Post Office Act, 1865."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Various amendments of the Post Office Act No. XVII. of 1854, having from time to time presented themselves as desirable, and the phraseology of the existing Act being in some respects obsolete, and several of the Penal Sections having become superfluous by the passing of Act XLV. of 1860 (*The Indian Penal Code*), it is considered expedient to repeal the existing law, and to enact a new one embodying all the alterations both of form and of substance which have become desirable. The principal amendments proposed will be found in Sections 5, 15, 18, 20 and 22 of the Bill.

Section 5 (corresponding with Section 6 of the present law) enacts the rates to be charged on letters, and it is proposed that postage should increase by one anna for each half tola or fraction thereof above one tola, instead of by two annas for every tola or fraction thereof above two tolas, as under the existing law.

Section 15 (corresponding with Section 17 of the present law) enacts the rates to be charged as "Ship Postage" on parcels conveyed by the Indian post by sea; the proposed alteration being that parcels not exceeding twenty and forty tolas, shall be taxed at the rate of two annas and four annas respectively, instead of at the rate of eight annas which is now leviable on all parcels which do not exceed one hundred tolas in weight.

Section 18 (corresponding with Section 25 of the present law) gives to the Governor General in Council authority to alter all rates of postage, but not so as to increase the rates of letter and newspaper postage.

The authority thus proposed to be given, differs from that possessed under the existing law, in the absence of restriction in respect of increase, so far as the rates of book and parcel postage are concerned.

Section 20 gives to the Governor General in Council authority (which is not possessed under the present law) to fix the rates of postage on letters, &c., conveyed by sea, or partly by sea and partly by land, within the limits of British India: these rates being, under existing arrangements, the same as the ordinary inland rates, together with steam postage (in a consolidated form) where the sea conveyance is effected by mail packets under contract or convention with Her Majesty's British Government.

Section 22 gives to the Governor General in Council authority (not possessed under the present law) to declare in what cases registration shall be compulsory, and to direct the levy of a double registration fee on delivery in such cases, in default of prepayment. The intention of this Section is to provide for the introduction in the Indian Post Office, of a measure similar to that introduced in 1862 in the British Post Office, the object of which was explained by Her Majesty's Post Master General to be "to put a stop to the frequent loss of letters containing coin, forwarded through the post without the security of registration, and to remove from the Officers of the Post Office the temptation to dishonesty offered by the passage of such letters."

Two years' experience has proved the utility of the regulation in respect of the British Post Office; and it is, therefore, considered desirable to provide in this Bill for the application of a like measure to the Indian Post Office.

W. GREY.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept. (Legislative).

HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. 2439.

Simla, the 2nd October 1865.

Notifications.—The Governor General having notified his intention of leaving Simla for Calcutta on the 25th of October 1865, His Excellency in Council is pleased, in virtue of the power conferred by the 9th Section of the Act XXIV. and XXV. Vic., Cap. 67, to direct that the Council of the Governor General shall, after that date and until further notice, assemble at Calcutta in the Territories administered by the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal.

No. 2473.

The 3rd October 1865.

Assistant Surgeon B. T. Suffrein assumed medical charge of the Civil Station of Prome, British Burmah, on the forenoon of the 29th August 1865, as a temporary arrangement.

No. 2476.

The 2nd October 1865.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, under the authority vested in him by Act XXIV. and XXV. Vic., Cap. 67, Section 10, is pleased to nominate Stewart St. John Gordon, Esquire, of the Bombay Civil Service, to be an additional Member of the Council of the Governor General, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only.

No. 2481.

The 3rd October 1865.

The undermentioned Officers in Oudh are invested with the powers of a subordinate Magistrate of

the 1st Class, described in Section 22 of Act XXV. of 1861:—

Mr. C. W. McMinn, Civil Service, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, Hurdai, Officiating Assistant Settlement Officer.

Mr. J. Woodburn, Civil Service, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, Seetapore.

No. 2536.

The 6th October 1865.

The Governor General in Council has been pleased to grant one month's privilege leave of absence to Mr. R. G. Hodson, Deputy Inspector of Schools in Mysore, from the 1st October 1865.

E. C. BAYLEY,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. 1982.

GENERAL.

Simla, the 5th October 1865.

Notifications.—Mr. E. S. Robertson, c. s., now attached to the North-Western Provinces, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Fyzabad in Oudh.

No. 1993.

The 6th October 1865.

Surgeon T. W. R. Amesbury, of the 1st Bengal Cavalry, is appointed to the medical charge of the Political Agency and Civil Establishments at Nowgong, in addition to his other duties.

W. MUIR,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 1968.

GENERAL.

The 3rd October 1865.

Notifications.—Lieutenant H. Spearman, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, in British Burmah, has been granted privilege leave of absence from the 3rd July to 4th August 1865, inclusive.

No. 1971.

The 4th October 1865.

Mr. A. J. Lawrence, Settlement Officer of Bhundara, in the Central Provinces, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months from the 1st instant, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 1973.

Mr. C. Lindsay, Deputy Commissioner of Mo-humdee in Oudh, returned to his duty on the forenoon of the 20th ultimo, from the leave granted him in G. O. No. 1671, dated 14th August 1865.

No. 1975.

Assistant Surgeon T. Beaumont, M. D., in medical charge of the Indore Residency, has obtained twelve days' leave from the 7th ultimo, to visit Bombay, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

No. 1977.

Lieutenant E. Faunce, appointed in G. O. No. 1491, dated 17th July last, to be Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, assumed charge of his office at Oomrawuttee on the afternoon of the 29th August 1865.

No. 1979.

The 5th October 1865.

Captain H. F. Newmarch, Deputy Commissioner of Bhundara, is appointed to officiate as Settlement Officer of that District, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Mr. A. J. Lawrence.

A. COLVIN,

Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 2741.

Simla, the 3rd October 1865.

Notification.—Lieutenant W. Vertue, Assistant Commissioner, Nagpore, in the Central Provinces, will carry on the duties of the Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner of the Nagpore Circle of Issue of Paper Currency, during Mr. Sterndale's absence on leave or until further orders.

No. 2781.

The 6th October 1865.

Appointments.—Mr. R. P. Harrison to be Comptroller General of Accounts.

Mr. T. Peachey to be Deputy Comptroller General of Accounts, but to continue in addition to discharge the duties of Principal Assistant Secretary in the Financial Department, until further orders.

Published by Order of the Governor General of India in Council,

E. H. LUSHINGTON,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 2nd October 1865.

No. 897 of 1865.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In succession to.
Late 3rd European Light Cavalry	Lieutenant Henry Phipson Peacock	Captain ...	6th May 1865	Captain W. J. S. Richards, 21st Hussars, deceased.

No. 898 of 1865.—Captain Robert Ochoncar Hawkins Forbes, of the Bengal Staff Corps, is allowed furlough in India on private affairs for two years, from the 15th October 1865.

No. 899 of 1865.—Conductor Charles Grossmith, of the Ordnance Commissariat Department, is allowed leave of absence for two months, from the 26th ultimo, to visit Bombay preparatory to proceeding to Europe on furlough on private affairs.

The 3rd October 1865.

No. 900 of 1865.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to confer the local and temporary rank of Major General on Brigadier General J. M. B. F. Tytler, C. B., while in command of the troops on the Eastern Frontier, and during the continuance of operations against Bhootan or until further orders, with effect from the 1st November next. Major General Tytler will be considered on the footing of an Officer Commanding a Division in the Field.

2. Brigadier General W. W. Turner, C. B., Commanding the Peshawur Brigade, is appointed Second in Command of the force serving under the orders of Major General Tytler, C. B.; and Lieutenant-Colonel T. Wright, who has just completed the prescribed period of service as Assistant Adjutant General of the Peshawur Division, is nominated in the same capacity to the troops on the Eastern Frontier, as long as they may constitute a divisional command.

The 4th October 1865.

No. 901 of 1865.—The undermentioned Officer has reported his return from England:—

*Date of arrival
at Fort William.*

Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. Wroughton, Bengal Infantry, Deputy Commissary General. } 9th Sept. 1865.

No. 902 of 1865.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate :—

Surgeon Alfred Godley Crewe, of } For twenty
the Medical Department, in } months, under
medical charge, 30th Native In- } the new Regu-
fantry. } lations.

No. 903 of 1865.—The undermentioned Officer having completed twenty-six years' service, eight years of which were on permanent staff employ, to be Lieutenant-Colonel from the date specified opposite to his name, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Bengal Staff Corps.

Major J. S. Davies, ... 18th September 1865.

No. 904 of 1865.—The undermentioned Officers having completed twenty years' service, six years of which were on permanent staff employ, to be Majors from the dates specified opposite to their respective names, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Bengal Staff Corps.

Captain E. K. O. Gilbert, 20th September 1865.

Do. B. G. VanderGucht, ditto.

No. 905 of 1865.—The following promotions are made in the Warrant Grades :—

Army Commissariat Department.

Serjeant and Acting Sub-Conductor Joseph Rawdon to be Sub-Conductor from 16th September 1865, *vice* Sub-Conductor Conolly, deceased.

Serjeant Patrick Cahill to act as Sub-Conductor from 16th September 1865 and until further orders, *vice* Rawdon, confirmed in that grade.

No. 906 of 1865.—The undermentioned soldier of Her Majesty's service, is permitted to reside and draw his pay in India as an out-pensioner of Chelsea Hospital, in accordance with the Royal Warrant of the 23rd July 1864, pending a reference to the Home authorities as to the amount of his pension :—

Gunner Thomas Meggeson, C. Battery, 19th Brigade, Royal Artillery.

No. 907 of 1865.—The following temporary promotions are made in the Warrant Grades :—

Army Commissariat Department.

Sub-Conductor R. Tear, to act as Conductor; Serjeant J. Smithwick, to act as Sub-Conductor, during the absence on sick leave to Europe of Conductor M. O'Loughlin, or until further orders.

The 5th October 1865.

No. 908 of 1865.—The following military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, is published for general information :—

MILITARY.

INDIA OFFICE;

No. 270.

London, the 31st August 1865.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

SIR,—The undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officer have been permitted to return to their duty, *viz.* :—

Major R. T. Leigh, per *St. Lawrence*.

Do. H. R. Drew, per Steamer, 20th September.

Captain G. A. Brown.

Do. H. A. Mallock, per Steamer, 4th August.

Do. G. L. Fraser.

Do. W. Musgrave, per *St. Lawrence*.

Lieutenant J. Johnstone.

Do. G. N. Channer.

Do. F. W. Macmullen.

Do. J. Finnis, per *Hotspur*.

Apothecary F. J. Grove, per *Sea Queen*.

2. The undermentioned Officers have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified, *viz.* :—

Lieut.-Colonel J. W. Carter, ... 6 months.

Do. D. S. Dodgson, ... 6 do.

Major W. T. Baker, ... 6 do.

Do. W. C. Hamilton, ... 4 do.

Do. W. Graydon, ... 6 do.

Do. E. Thompson, ... 3 do.

Captain W. Hichens, ... 6 do.

Do. D. G. Manning, ... 6 do.

Do. C. P. Hunter, ... 6 do.

Do. W. Davison, ... 6 do.

Lieutenant J. S. Robinson, ... 6 do.

Do. E. F. Fortescue, ... 4 do.

Do. G. R. Hennessy, ... 6 do.

Do. C. S. Noble, ... 5 do.

Do. A. W. Parker, ... 6 do.

Do. E. H. Willock, ... 6 do.

Do. F. L. S. Dyce, ... 6 do.

Assistant Surgeon J. J. T. Lawrence 6 do.

3. Surgeon Major F. Douglas has been permitted to retire from the service. His vacancy has effect from the 25th July 1865.

4. Surgeon Major J. H. Littler, who has attained the age of fifty-five, has been examined by a Board as to his fitness for further service. The Board having reported that Dr. Littler will not be able to render effective service again in India, he has been allowed to retire on the next higher pension to that to which his service entitles him. His vacancy has effect from the 27th July 1865.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) E. CARDWELL.

No. 909 of 1865.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned Corps of the Native Army :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
17th (The Loyal Poorbeah) Regiment of N. I.	Jemadar Sreekissoon Misser	Subadar...	27th May 1865	Wullee Mahomed Khan, deceased.
	Havildar Bindah Sing	Jemadar...	Ditto	Sreekissoon Misser, promoted.

No. 910 of 1865.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify for general information, the following appointment in the—

CACHAR MOUNTED VOLUNTEERS,
2nd Troop.

Captain T. J. Phillips, subject to his passing an examination in drill before the Inspecting Officer.

No. 911 of 1865.—Captain A. W. C. Read, of the 51st (King's Own) Light Infantry, having been permitted to withdraw his application to be no longer considered a candidate for the Staff Corps, the G. O. No. 818 of the 25th August 1865, removing him from the appointment of Wing Officer of the 5th Regiment, Punjab Infantry, is cancelled, and he will continue in that situation.

No. 912 of 1865.—Captain A. W. C. Read, 51st (King's Own) Light Infantry, Wing Officer, 5th Punjab Infantry, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, subject to the approval of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India. Date of admission, 3rd August 1865.

The 6th October 1865.

No. 913 of 1865.—Naib Ressaldar Juggutt Singh, of the 5th Regiment Bengal Cavalry, is

appointed Woordie Major of the Corps, with effect from the 1st May 1865, *vice* Seeta Ram, promoted.

No. 914 of 1865.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.
Corps of Guides.

Lieutenant A. H. Davis, late 2nd Bombay European Regiment, at present attached to the Corps of Guides, to be Doing-duty Officer with the Cavalry of that Regiment, on probation.

No. 915 of 1865.—The undermentioned Surgeon of the Bengal Medical Department, is promoted to the rank of Surgeon Major, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 507 of the 20th June 1864, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Rank and Name.	From what date.
Surgeon Andrew Fleming, M. D.	20th September 1865.

No. 916 of 1865.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In succession to.
Bengal Staff Corps	Major Henry Murray Garstin	Lieut.-Col....	13th June 1865	General John Truscott, Bengal Infantry, deceased.
Bengal Cavalry ...	Captain John Philip Anthony Theobald	Major ...		

No. 917 of 1865.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In succession to.
Cadre of the late 5th European Light Cavalry	Lieutenant Arthur William Capel,	Captain ...	11th July 1865	Captain S. Boulderson, transferred to 18th Foot.
	Lieutenant Henry Alexander Shakespear	Captain ...	18th July 1865	Captain H. C. Sitwell, transferred to 88th Foot.

No. 918 of 1865.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate:—

Lieutenant Horace Christopher Fagan, of the Bengal Staff Corps. } For twenty months.

No. 919 of 1865.—The following order issued by the Resident at Hyderabad, is confirmed:—

No. 133, dated 8th September 1865.—Sanctioning exchange of appointments between Lieutenant and Adjutant H. F. H. Sewell, 4th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, and Lieutenant and Adjutant A. L. Playfair, 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.

H. W. NORMAN, Col.,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 346.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 29th September 1865.

Notifications.—Mr. A. B. Gatherer, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, Public Works Department, Mysore, is transferred from the Bangalore to the South Astagram Division, with effect from the 1st October 1865.

No. 347.

The 4th October 1865.

Mr. S. J. Simpson, appointed an Accountant, 4th Grade, on probation, in Notification No. 147, of the 1st May last, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 3rd April 1865.

No. 348.

Mr. S. Wood, appointed in Notification No. 343 of the 26th ultimo, an Accountant of the 4th Grade, on probation, and posted to the Central Provinces, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 1st September 1865.

No. 349.

Moorgasum Pillay, Overseer, 3rd Grade, Mysore, is permitted to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department.

No. 350.

The 5th October 1865.

Erratum.—In Public Works Department Notification No. 342, dated 25th September 1865, transferring certain Upper Subordinates from the Punjab to Rajpootana, for Punjab read North-Western Provinces.

No. 351.

Notifications.—Mr. E. Haldwell, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Public Works Department, Mysore, is allowed one month's privilege leave, with effect from the 1st October 1865.

No. 352.

Corporal J. Herliby, of the Bombay Sappers and Miners, Overseer, 1st Grade, Public Works Department, Hyderabad, is removed from the Public Works Department, with effect from the 2nd September 1865, and replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

No. 24F.

REVENUE—FORESTS.

The 28th September 1865.

Notification.—Erratum.—In Public Works Notification No. 16F., dated the 22nd August 1865 (Forest Rules for the Central Provinces), published at page 954 of the *Gazette of India*, for "Reserved" read "Unreserved" in Rule XVII.

C. H. DICKENS, Lieut.-Col., R. A.

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Bye-Laws for the Cities of Fyzabad and Adjoodhia.

The following Rules for the conduct of business and execution of Act XVIII. of 1864, by the Municipal Committee within the city and suburbs of Fyzabad, are, with the approval of the Chief Commissioner, Oudh, published for general information, and are to be considered in force from the 15th September 1865:—

Conduct of Business.

I.—There will be one Meeting in every month, *viz.*, on the third Thursday, at Meetings of Committee. 6 o'clock A. M. in summer, and 7 o'clock A. M. in winter.

II.—The President, or, in his absence, the Vice-President, or, in the absence of both, the Secretary, may on any occasion arising, call an emergent Meeting by Circular or separate summons upon not less than twelve hours' notice; but no business shall be transacted thereat other than that for which the Meeting may be called.

III.—Should occasion arise to postpone the regular Meeting, due notice must be given; otherwise the Bye-laws must be the guide of each member.

IV.—In the absence of the President, the Vice-President shall take the chair; in the absence of both, the Meeting to elect their own chairman.

V.—Five members shall constitute a quorum.

VI.—The Chairman shall, in case of equal division, have a second or casting vote.

VII.—The President shall regulate the course of all business to be brought forward, and preserve order. No discussion on any points of order shall be allowed, unless the President shall think fit to take the opinion of the members present.

VIII.—Any member present may submit a point of order to the President.

IX.—In proposing or discussing any question, each member shall speak from his place, always addressing the President.

X.—No member shall speak twice upon any motion or amendment, except the mover in reply.

XI.—Votes shall be taken by a show of hands, if the mover of any question demands a poll.

XII.—Every proposal or amendment shall be in writing, but unless required by the President, the proposal or amendment need not be seconded.

XIII.—All questions from one member to another, relating to the business of the Meeting, shall be put through the President.

XIV.—The Meetings of the Municipal Committee are, as a rule, open to the public, but strangers can be requested to withdraw if necessary.

XV.—All communications intended for the monthly Meeting, must reach the Secretary not later than noon of the day previous to any Meeting.

XVI.—All correspondence to be referred by the Secretary to the Sub-Committee to which it belongs, immediately on receipt, and their report to be made at next general Meeting through the Secretary.

XVII.—The division of duties shall be as follows, and members of the Sub-Committees shall be named on the first May of each year, and a list containing the names of each Sub-Committee, will be hung up in the Committee's Office:—

1ST.—CORRESPONDENCE AND ACCOUNTS.

2ND.—SITES, BUILDINGS, REPAIRS.

3RD.—DRAINAGE, CONSERVANCY, POLICE AND ROAD.

4TH.—ESTIMATES.

XVIII.—The Sub-Committee will regulate and look after all works provided for in the Annual Budget.

XIX.—In all cases of exigency, the Sub-Committee shall have authority to act without immediate reference to the general Committee, if the cost does not

exceed Rs. 500, provided the work is one of urgent necessity; and the Secretary, if the exigency be great, may act alone to the extent of Rs. 100; but in other case, an emergent Meeting at twelve hours' notice, should be summoned.

XX.—Any person desirous of purchasing or renting ground belonging to the Committee, for building or other purposes, shall submit a written application with plans to the Secretary, describing the locality and extent of the ground required,—such application will be made over to the Sub-Committee concerned, for report. In case of sale, the ground shall be measured and marked off, an upset price fixed, and the lot be put up to public auction, after being advertized by Town Crier for fifteen days,—such sales will be held at the Office of the Secretary, who will furnish a printed copy of the general terms of the sale.

XXI.—In cases of applications for land in the town on lease, the Committee shall be at liberty to determine the maximum rent and to select their tenant. Lands in civil line are rented at four Rupees per acre, *vide* Secretary to Chief Commissioner's Circular letter No. 81-2929, dated 2nd October 1863.

XXII.—The Committee may reject any application for grounds on rent or sale, without assigning reasons to the applicant, or may impose as one of the conditions, that buildings, out-buildings, and surrounding walls or enclosures, shall be of a certain character or value, and be constructed within such time as may be fixed at the time of sale or lease, subject, in case of failure, to resumption of the ground.

XXIII.—The names of streets shall all be gradually put up, and any person found guilty of destroying or defacing such indicators, shall be subject to fine.

XXIV.—No tenant of a house, holding a permanent or temporary lease, shall be allowed to sub-let without permission of the Committee first obtained.

XXV.—No member of the Municipal Committee shall be allowed to take any contract, or have any pecuniary interest in any contract granted by the Committee or their Municipal Engineer.

XXVI.—The Municipal Engineer will be the referee of the Committee in all engineering questions, large and small, and be guided in the performance of his duties by such Rules as may be framed by the Committee.

NUISANCES.

XXVII.—In addition to the nuisances provided for by the Acts quoted in the margin, the following are now defined as local nuisances within the cantonment and city of Fyzabad and town of Adjoohia, and prohibited under the authority vested in the Municipal Committee, under Section 15, Act XVIII. of 1864, and subject to the penalty declared therein:—

Act XLV. of 1860,
Penal Code.

Act XXV. of 1861,
Criminal Procedure
Code.

Act V. of 1861,
Police Act.

1. Quarring kunkur and digging for bricks without permission, or cutting down trees or grass on public ground.
Excavations or Cutting Trees, &c.
2. Leaving lands or buildings so neglected as to afford shelter to thieves or disorderly persons, or otherwise becoming a nuisance.
Neglected buildings or land.
3. Erecting any temporary or permanent building, wall, shed, awning, chuttra or enclosure, without license.
Erecting walls, sheds, &c.
4. Growing high crops without permission, such as are likely to be prejudicial to the public health, or to affect the public safety by affording cover or shelter to thieves and other bad characters.
High crops.
5. Picketing animals, or collecting carts or forming encampments on any public ground, without permission.
Picketing cattle or forming encampments.
6. Flying paper kites, or engaging in any other games in such manner as to be a nuisance, or likely to endanger passengers on the public roads.
Flying kites.
7. Collecting or depositing night soil and other filth in any place not specially set apart for that purpose.
Filth deposits.
8. Disobeying any order of the Committee acting as a Board of Health, for the removal of vegetation and under-wood calculated to obstruct ventilation, or neglecting to keep in repair and properly clear, an enclosure or premises.
Committee as Board of Health.
9. Neglecting in any estate, compound, enclosure or premises, to keep in proper repair and properly clean, any privy or latrine.
Neglecting premises or latrines.
10. Constructing drains or cesspools, or neglecting the same in such a manner as to affect the health of the public.
Drains and cesspools.
11. Using any place for purposes of nature, except the public latrines.
12. Begging in the bazaars or other public streets or thoroughfares of the civil lines and cantonment, or otherwise causing annoyance to passers by—provision having been made for a Relief Fund, and a Blind and Leper Asylum.
Begging.
13. Using driving roads during driving hours by camels and elephants or loaded carts, and using any portion of the road excepting the sides at other times.
Camels, elephants, or loaded carts.
14. Driving carriages, buggies, dog-carts or other conveyances after dusk, without clear lights on both sides of the same.
Lights to carriages.
15. Driving otherwise than on the left hand side of the road, or passing any other conveyances otherwise than by leaving them to the left hand.
Driving on proper side of road.
16. Letting loose, or allowing to stray or graze any cattle whatsoever, in any public place without permission.
Stray cattle.
17. Storing more than five maunds of saltpetre, or one maund of gunpowder, or five maunds of fireworks.
Combustibles.
18. Establishing depôts for hay and bamboos within city limits, except at such places and under such conditions as may be fixed by Sub-Committee of Conservancy.
Hay and bamboos.
19. Forming up or moving of processions at night on any public road, without a written order from the Superintendent of Police.
Processions.
20. Failure, on the part of Native musicians in processions, whether by night or by day, to cease playing at the approach of any carriage or other conveyance to which horses may be harnessed.
Native musicians.
21. Burying on any ground once publicly declared by the Committee as closed, or using an unlicensed cemetery.
Burying ground.
22. Disposing of any corpse in the river Gogra, or in any ravine or nullah leading to the river above the Dilkoocha Burning Ghât, as fixed by Sub-Committee, and in Adjoodhia above Ramghâut.
Throwing bodies into river, &c.
23. Neglecting the removal, within a reasonable time, to the place set apart for the burial, of the carcass of any animal which may die on the owner's or occupier's premises.
Carcasses of animals.
24. Destroying trees or plucking fruits or flowers in public garden.
25. Making a public thoroughfare of public gardens intended only for pleasure seekers.

CHAPTER II.

MUNICIPAL ENGINEER.

1. He will not be a Member of the Committee, but will be required to be in attendance, when requisite, at their Meetings, to give his opinion on questions relating to his Department, and also of laying before the Committee any projects which require their sanction.
Engineer not to be a Member of the Committee.
2. The Municipal Engineer and his subordinates will be considered the custodians of all municipal property, such as bridges, roads, drains, &c.; they will constantly keep themselves informed of their state, and bring to notice any repairs that may be from time to time required.
Custody of municipal property.
3. He will have an Office Establishment perfectly distinct from the writer to the Municipal Committee, who will have nothing to do with the accounts or Municipal Engineer.
Establishment for.
4. For this Office Establishment, one writer and one draftsman with a moonshee will suffice; the Establishment now proposed and subject to revision after one year, will consist of—
 1. Municipal Committee Establishment, } As
 2. Office Establishment, } below.

The former to include all darogahs, chowkeedars, &c., employed in general supervision, or in guarding general stores not chargeable to any particular work; and the latter, all writers employed in preparing general accounts, draftsman, personal chup-rassees and other men who might be strictly included in the term, and who are not chargeable to any particular work. The principle must be enforced

Certain Establish-
ment to be charged
to work.

that, as far as possible, chow-keedars, moonshees and other men of the kind, when employed on one or two works, should be charged to those works—their pay being covered by the estimated cost of such works.

5. This system is now followed in the Public Works Department, and answers well. No work should be commenced (except in urgent cases), otherwise than on a regular estimate signed by the Municipal Engineer, accompanied, where necessary, by proper drawings, and sanctioned in writing by the proper authority, according to the rules in force.

6. A list of works in progress during each month, will be submitted at its close to the Municipal Committee, showing the authority (which should invariably be given in writing), and noting any works completed during the month. The Committee would thus be kept cognizant of all that is being done.

7. The rates assumed should be examined and passed by the Executive Engineer, or any other professional Member of Committee; and the calculations of the abstract being checked in the Municipal Committee's Office, the estimates should then be laid before the Committee for orders.

8. The Municipal Engineer will have formal sanction in writing for all expenses that he has to incur, and will be responsible for working within the estimate and amount sanctioned, or should he find he is unable to do so, for at once reporting the matter and obtaining sanction for the further outlay required, by means of a supplementary or revised estimate prepared on the same principle as the original one.

9. All sanctions will be entered by Committee in a ledger, and grants of cash on the Municipal Engineer's monthly applications, will be made in reference thereto and entered on the other side. This will check the applications in a general way, and they should also be considered in a reference to the possibility and probability of expending the sum asked for, before the next application is due.

10. On sanctioning the application of Municipal Engineer for funds, the amount will be placed at his credit in the Deputy Commissioner's Treasury, and he will effect all payments above Rupees twenty in amount by check on his Treasury, in favor of parties actually entitled to receive the money.

11. No disbursements shall be made by Municipal Engineer through overseers or others.

12. Figured abstracts, as kept in Public Works Department, will be kept by Municipal Engineer, shewing the expenditure on each sub-heading of estimate. These figured abstracts are for the purpose of preparing the accounts, and will not be ordinarily submitted to the Committee; but such abstracts, as well as such books, papers and documents of all sorts, as relate to the business and duties performed by the Municipal Engineer for the Committee, are to be the property of the Committee, and freely open to immediate inspection and liable to instant delivery, agreeably to orders by the Committee.

13. The Municipal Engineer will submit monthly bills for works done during the month. These bills will be passed on similar principle as the abstract of estimate, so as to allow comparison therewith; and after checking the rate, they will be compared by Committee with estimate, and if below estimate, the money will be paid; if above, satisfactory explanation will be demanded.

The Municipal Engineer will be responsible for the proper preparation of these bills, both in regard to quantities of work returned and the cost stated.

14. On the completion of any work, the Municipal Engineer will report concisely that the work has been properly and efficiently executed according to the estimate, or otherwise detailing the actual state of the case, and will attach to such Completion Report the certificate as per margin. The Committee will then have the work examined as thought necessary, the total cost of the work will be taken out from the bills, &c., and if satisfactory, the work will be formally passed, and until formal passing, the Municipal Engineer will remain responsible in every way for the work, both as regards quality, charges made, quantities returned, &c.

15. The Municipal Engineer will keep a book containing *bond fide* entries of all receipts and disbursements, the latter being supported by receipts for all sums, except money paid away direct to work people; a copy of the cash book signed by the Municipal Engineer and accompanied by the vouchers, should be sent to Municipal Committee every month for record.

16. In case of old stock being expended, the bill would show the actual cash expenditure, and a memorandum of stock expended with its estimated value at current rates.

17. Stock accounts, where articles are not used when bought, should be kept, shewing exactly how all materials are expended and whence received; but these would only be liable to be produced if called for, as would all the records in the Engineer's Office, which are the property of the Committee.

18. Every man employed on the works should be directly under the Engineer, and no orders should be given to the overseer employed under him, except through him.

Work establishments to be under Engineer.

19. There is a certain class of work, such as small repairs to roads and drains, or buildings, &c., which need not and cannot be estimated beforehand. For these, a lump sum might be allotted, *viz.*, the Rupees two hundred, cooly establishment and the expenses incurred, passed on bills similar to those already mentioned; specific entries for specific objects should always be insisted on. The Committee should have the power of comparing the cost of similar works, which can only be obtained in the above manner.

20. The Sub-Committee of accounts will audit and report on them once every three months.

CHAPTER III.

Rules for appointment, suspension, and removal of Officers and servants of the Committee, under Section 15 of the Municipal Act.

1. The appointment of Municipal Engineer will be made by the General Committee alone. If he belongs to the Department Public Works, his dismissal can only be ordered in communication with that Department; but the Committee have power to suspend him for misconduct for any period, and during such suspension he will be liable to be put on one-fourth salary. If he is not in the public service, the Committee can suspend or remove him as they think fit.

2. The Municipal Committee are empowered to investigate all cases in which the Municipal Engineer is concerned, and, after due enquiry, to determine what is "misconduct" under the above rule, and the Municipal Engineer will be bound to attend all enquiries ordered by the Committee.

3. The appointment, suspension, or removal of all other servants of the Committee, rests generally with that body; but Sub-Committees have also the power to dismiss any servant on a salary less than Rupees fifty per mensem, provided that he is allowed an appeal to the General Committee, and provided, if he is working under the Municipal Engineer, that Officer be consulted.

4. All servants alluded to in the previous Section are liable to fine, provided that any fine by a Sub-Committee can be appealed to the General Committee.

5. The Municipal Engineer will have power to punish by fine or dismissal any man employed under him, receiving not more than Rupees twenty a month.

6. The Municipal Engineer or any person employed by the Committee shall not have a personal pecuniary interest, directly or indirectly, in the construction of any building or performance of any engineering or other work, except with the special sanction of the Municipal Committee previously obtained, or in the manufacture, supply, or sale of building materials.

The following appointments of Post Office officials in the Punjab and Scinde, are notified for general information:—

Mr. E. T. Beauvois	... To be Chief Inspecting Post Master in Scinde, from 27th November 1858.
Mr. W. A. Hoghton	... To be Inspecting Post Master, 1st Class, in the Umritsur Division, from 8th April 1858.
Mr. W. B. Forder	... To be Inspecting Post Master, 2nd Class, in the Mooltan Division; and Superintendent of Mails, Rooree and Mooltan Line, from 30th August 1865.
Mr. J. Thaddeus	... To be Inspecting Post Master, 3rd Class, in the Derajat Division, from 5th May 1862.
Mr. A. G. Faichnie	... To be Superintendent of Mails, Rawulpindee Division, from 1st April 1859.
Mr. S. Sullen	... To be Superintendent of Mails, Umballa Division, from 29th September 1864.
Mr. E. C. George	... To be Post Master, 1st Class, at Lahore, from 15th December 1863.
Mr. V. M. Cabrall	... To be Post Master, 2nd Class, at Kurrachee, from 23rd August 1857.
Mr. P. Sheridan	... To be Post Master, 2nd Class, at Peshawur, from 23rd February 1865.
Mr. E. Hodgkinson	... To be Post Master, 2nd Class, at Umballa, from 3rd May 1865.
Mr. R. B. Anderson	... To be Post Master, 2nd Class, at Umritsur, from 8th September 1865.
Baboo Gobind C. Sein	... To be Post Master, 3rd Class, at Rawulpindee, from 1st June 1859.
Mr. Baptist	... To be Post Master, 3rd Class, at Jullunder, from 22nd July 1865.
Mr. E. Smart	... To be Post Master, 4th Class, at Hyderabad, from March 1864.
Mr. T. Higgins	... To be Post Master, 5th Class, at Simla, from 21st September 1857.
Shumboo Nauth	... To be Post Master, 5th Class, at Dera Ismael Khan, from 1st November 1861.

Juggun Nauth ... To be Post Master, 5th Class, at Meanmeer, from 20th March 1862.

Baboo Nobin C. Banerjee To be Post Master, 5th Class, at Sealkote, from 28th March 1865.

Koondun Loll ... To be Post Master, 5th Class, at Ferozepore, from 1st July 1864.

H. B. RIDDELL,

SIMLA, } Director General of the
The 3rd October 1865. } Post Office of India.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

AN Exhibition of Arts and Manufactures will be held at Nagpore, from the 26th of December 1865 to the 2nd of January 1866.

Prizes to the amount of Rupees 15,000 will be awarded.

For particulars, apply to the Secretary to the Central Exhibition Committee, Nagpore.

NOTICE.

BLANK Bill Forms of Public Service Transfer Receipts bearing Nos. 27383, 27384, and 27385, having been stolen from the Gondah Treasury, Officers in charge of Treasuries are warned to withhold payment of the same.

GONDAH TREASURY, } J. S. ROSS, Major,
The 4th August 1865. } Deputy Commissioner.

LOST OR STOLEN.

NOTICE is hereby given that the lower half of Currency Note No. ^A₂₆ 08885 of Allahabad Circle, for Rs. 20, having been lost or stolen, payment has been stopped and application made for the payment of its value.

E. M. WOODCOCK, Lieut.,
District Supdt., Oudh Police.

SEETAPORE, OUDH, }
The 12th Sept. 1865. }

NOTICE.

REQUIRED for the Akyab Treasury Department, a Head Clerk, salary Rs. 200 per mensem. None need apply who have not good testimonials both of their ability to fulfil the duties of the office, and general good character—these should accompany the application.

AKYAB; } E. J. SPILSBURRY,
DEPY. COMM.'S OFFICE, } Depy. Commissioner.
The 15th September 1865.

NOTICE.

REQUIRED for the Akyab Deputy Commissioner's Office, a Revenue Head Clerk, salary 150 Rs. per mensem. Testimonials of the applicant's knowledge of the Revenue duties and general good character requisite, and acquaintance with the Burmese language, on the applicant's part, is also expected.

AKYAB, } E. J. SPILSBURRY,
The 15th September 1865. } Depy. Commissioner.

WANTED

For the Office of the Surveyor General of India,
Lithographic Branch, Calcutta.

1st.—An experienced Lithographer of superior training and acquirements, possessed of an intimate knowledge of the art, in all its branches, including Chromo and Photo-Lithography, with all the late appliances and improvements. He must also possess a theoretical knowledge of Surveying and Map Drawing, so as to be able to appreciate the wants of the Survey Department in regard to maps, as well as to superintend the labors of a large subordinate Establishment of Draftsmen and Printers with due efficiency. Salary Rupees 450 per mensem.

2nd.—A competent and well-trained Plain and Chromo-Lithographer and Master Printer, who, besides a perfect knowledge of his work, must be capable, in all respects, of affording the Superintendent efficient co-operation in leading details, as well as in supervising and teaching the Establishment. Salary Rupees 300 per mensem.

Applications to be addressed, post paid, to the undersigned, accompanied by testimonials, and, if possible, references as to qualifications and character.

SURVEYOR GENL.'S OFFICE, } J. E. GASTRELL, Lt.-Col.,
CALCUTTA, } Offg. Depy. Surveyor Genl.
25, PARK STREET, } of India, in charge of
The 17th August 1865. } Surveyor Genl.'s Office.

LOST.

Left half of Currency Note ^A₁₃ 83914 of the Allahabad Circle, for Rs. 100. Application for payment has been made to the Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency.

JOONPORE, } H. A. HARRISON, C. S.
8th September 1865. }

THE GAZETTE OF INDIA.

During the absence from Calcutta of the Members of the Government of India, or until further orders, the *Gazette of India* will be published at Simla. All communications, therefore, regarding the *Gazette* should be addressed to that Station.

The Sarawuk, Jaenee, Hindustan Banking and Trading Company "Limited."

Registered under Act XIX. of 1857 and Act VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

CAPITAL—Rs. 2,50,00,000.

In 250,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each, of which more than half have been taken up.

FIRST CALL RS. 10 ON EACH SHARE.

No further Call will be made this year.

Intending Subscribers are requested to send in their applications *forthwith* with remittances.

TEMPORARY HEAD OFFICE:
CALCUTTA, NO. 186, OLD CHINA BAZAR.

DIRECTORS:

PUNDIT SOW CHUNDER, of Delhi, Banker.
LALLAH CHEERUNJEE LALL, of Delhi, Banker.
LALLAH DOYARAM DOSS SARAWUK CHOWDRY, of Furrucknuggur and Calcutta, Banker and Merchant.
LALLAH MOOLCHUND CHOWDRY, of Furrucknuggur, Banker.
LALLAH CHIMUN LOLL, of Jeypore and Agra, Banker.
LALLAH MOHUN LOLL, Deputy Magistrate of Noker, Saharunpore.
LALLAH BARROOMWILL, of Saharunpore, Zemindar.
PUNDIT SEETARAM, of Gwalior, Zemindar.

BRANCHES:

Delhi, Rewaree, Bhewanee, Lahore, Umritsur, Mooltan, Rawal Pindee, Peshawur, Jumboo, Cashmere, Agra, Gwalior, Allyghur, Meerut, Saharunpore, Furruckabad, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Benares, Mirzapore, Bombay, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Nagpore, Indore, Jeypore, Joudpore, Ajmeer, Kurrachee, and Roribhuckur.

DRAFTS.

The Company will grant and negotiate Drafts on its Agencies.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED.

On floating Deposits payable on demand, if not less than Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000,—unless special arrangements are made,—2 per cent. per annum.

At 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.

6 do. 4 per cent.

12 do. 5 per cent.

The Bank will not honor Cheques under Rs. 25.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks, and other Joint Stock Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon in the following terms:—

If to be remitted by the Bank's own Drafts on its Agencies, no Commission will be charged, otherwise the rate of Commission will be $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

On delivering up Securities from safe custody, and on the sale and purchase of Government Securities, Shares, &c., $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. will be charged.

As a Trading Company the Bank undertakes to purchase and sell all articles of merchandize, and will charge Commission on the net amount paid for them, or realized, at the following rates:—

On Gold, Silver and Sovereigns, $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

Jewellery, Cloth, Twist, Cotton and other articles of merchandize, 2 per cent.

The above rates will be applicable to orders from places within the limits of Hindustan; but on those from other quarters a different or increased charge will be made.

Goods when purchased will be transmitted to the address of the parties with due care either by the Railway, or by Steamers, or otherwise as may be requested, but at the risk of the purchasers.

Insurances if desired will be procured by the Company.

All orders for purchase should be accompanied by remittances.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application to the Manager.

All Drafts, Cheques, &c., sent for collection, are to be made payable to the undermentioned.

Hours of business, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

On Saturdays, from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

LALLAH DOYARAM DOSS SARAWUK CHOWDRY,
Managing Director and Secretary.



The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1865.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

LEGISLATIVE.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 27th September 1865, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XXVIII OF 1865.

An Act to provide for the more speedy liquidation of Insolvent Traders' Estates in Bombay.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the more speedy liquidation of Insolvent Traders' Estates in Bombay : It is enacted as follows :—

1. The following words and expressions in this Act shall have the meanings hereby assigned to them :—

The word "Trader" shall mean any person or partnership, not being a Joint Stock Company, carrying on trade or mercantile operations within the local limits of the Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

The expression "the Court" shall mean the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Words importing the singular number shall include the plural number, and words importing the plural number shall include the singular number.

2. Whenever any trader shall be, or shall declare himself, unable to pay his debts, it shall be lawful to wind up the Estate of such trader by Trustees under the control of the Court.

3. A trader shall be deemed unable to pay his debts—

1. Whenever a Creditor, to whom the trader is indebted in a sum exceeding Five Thousand Rupees then due, has duly served on the trader a demand

in writing requiring the trader to pay the sum so due, and the trader has for the space of three weeks succeeding the service of such demand neglected to pay such sum, or to secure or compound for the same to the satisfaction of the Creditor.

2. Whenever satisfaction of a judgment, decree, or order of any Court in favour of any Creditor in any suit or other legal proceeding cannot be obtained.

3. Whenever the trader has committed an act of insolvency within the meaning of an Act passed in the eleventh and twelfth year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria intituled *An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Insolvent Debtors in India*.

4. At any meeting of Creditors held after a trader is, or has declared himself, unable to pay his debts, and whether such meeting shall have been convened at the instance of the trader or of one or more of his Creditors, provided that six days' notice of such meeting shall have been given by advertisement in two of the daily English Newspapers and in two of the Vernacular Newspapers published in Bombay, it shall be lawful for a majority in number and unsecured value of the Creditors present or represented at such meeting, to resolve that the Estate of such trader ought to be wound up under the management of Trustees, and that an application shall be made to the Court for the purpose; and upon such Resolution being adopted, the meeting shall proceed to nominate three or more Trustees for the liquidation of such Estate, and to fix the amount or rate of salary or remuneration to be paid to such Trustees, and the amount of security (if any) to be given by such Trustees.

5. Every such meeting shall be presided over by a Chairman elected by the meeting, and such Chairman shall determine the right of persons present to vote upon the matters aforesaid, and shall report the Resolutions adopted by such meeting to the Court by filing a copy thereof under his own signature in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court within two days from the date of such Resolutions being passed, and shall

also cause such Resolutions to be advertized without delay in the *Government Gazette* and in two of the daily English Newspapers and two of the Vernacular Newspapers published in Bombay: and all necessary expenses incurred by or by the authority of the Chairman in carrying out the Resolutions of the meeting shall be payable by the Trustees out of the Estate.

6. Upon such Resolutions being so filed in Court as aforesaid, the Chairman or any Creditor nominated in that behalf by the meeting may apply to the Court for an order to wind up the estate on the terms of such Resolutions. Every such application shall be in the form of a petition and shall be verified by the Petitioner in like manner as Plaints are required to be verified by Act VIII. of 1859; and on hearing such Petition, if the Court shall be satisfied that the Resolutions were duly carried, and that their terms are reasonable and calculated to benefit the general body of the Creditors under the Estate, it shall confirm or modify the same as it shall deem fit, and shall make order accordingly, and in such order shall give such directions as to the management of the Estate and the advertisement of such order as it shall deem expedient; Provided always that the trader or any creditor may, within six days after the making of such order, apply to the Court to set aside the same either wholly or in part, giving to the Petitioner reasonable notice of such application.

Form of application in the Court.

Power for Court to confirm or modify Resolutions and give directions.

7. Upon the making of such order all the moveable and immoveable estate and effects of such trader and all debts due to him and all the future estate right title interest and trust of such Trader in or to any moveable or immoveable property which such trader may purchase or which may revert descend be devised or bequeathed or come to him, and all debts growing due to such trader in respect of transactions included in the liquidation, before the Court shall have made its final order in respect to the liquidation of his Estate, shall vest in the Trustees appointed by the Court, and all books papers deeds documents and writings in any way relating to such trader's estates and effects in his possession or under his custody or control, shall be forthwith deposited with such Trustees; and such order shall be entered of record in the said Court; and such notice thereof shall be published as the Court shall direct; and such order when so made shall by virtue of this Act relate back to and take effect from the filing of the said Resolutions in Court as aforesaid, and shall instantly and without any conveyance or assignment vest all the moveable and immoveable estate effects and debts as aforesaid of such Trader in the said Trustees.

Order of Court to vest Trader's Estate on Trustees.

8. After the date of such order all suits and legal proceedings of whatever kind in respect of such Trader's civil liabilities shall be stayed, and no execution attachment or other process against such Trader's property in respect of any debt, and no process against his person in respect of any debt, other than such process by writ or warrant as may be had against a debtor about to depart out of the jurisdiction of the Court, shall be available to any creditor or claimant without leave of the Court.

Protection to Trader after vesting order.

9. The Trustees shall have power by virtue of this Act in their own name to do the following things:—

Power of Trustees.

To bring or defend any action suit or prosecution or other legal proceeding Civil or Criminal on behalf of such trader; and on like behalf to claim prove and draw dividends under any bankruptcy insolvency or liquidation by Trustees under this Act.

To carry on the business of such trader so far as may be necessary for the beneficial liquidation of the same.

To sell the property, moveable or immoveable, effects and things in action of such trader by public auction or private contract, with power if they think fit to transfer the whole thereof to any person or Company, or to sell the same in parcels.

To execute on behalf of such trader all deeds receipts and other documents they may think necessary.

To refer disputes to arbitration and compromise any debts or claims.

To draw accept make and endorse any Hoondee, Bill of Exchange or Promissory Note on behalf of such Trader, and also to raise upon the security of the assets of such Trader's Estate from time to time any sum or sums of money, whenever the same shall be necessary for the purposes of this Act.

To do and execute all such other things as may be necessary for winding up the affairs and distributing the assets of such Trader.

To apply to the Court from time to time as occasion may require for its assistance in carrying out the powers conferred upon the Trustees by this Act; Provided always that such Trader or any Creditor shall be at liberty to apply to the Court to set aside or restrain any act done or about to be done by the said Trustees under this Act, and the Court shall make such order upon such application with respect to costs and otherwise as it shall deem fit; and provided also that nothing herein contained shall discharge the said Trustees or any of them from liability to account to the said Court for acts done by them in the liquidation of the Estate of the Trader under this Act.

10. The Trustees shall have power to summon before them and to examine to examine Trader upon Oath or otherwise such &c. on Oath.

Trader and any of his Assistants Clerks or Servants whom the Trustees may deem capable of giving any information material to the full disclosure of the Trader's transactions books and affairs, or to the winding up of the same; and the provisions of the Acts in force for the time being for procuring the attendance of witnesses, and for the examination and punishment of witnesses in suits before Civil Courts, shall be of equal force and effect in respect of any person summoned to appear as a witness under the provisions of this Act.

11. If in the course of their investigation it shall appear to the Trustees that such Trader has fraudulently with the intent to conceal the state of his affairs or to defeat the objects of this Act, destroyed or otherwise wilfully prevented or purposely withheld the production of any book

Penalty on Trader fraudulently concealing effects or falsifying or destroying books, &c.

paper or writing relating to such of his affairs as are subject to investigation under this Act, or kept or caused to be kept false books, or made false entries in, or withheld entries from, or wilfully altered or falsified any such book paper or writing, or that such Trader has fraudulently with intent of diminishing the sum to be divided among his creditors or of giving an undue preference to any of the said Creditors discharged or concealed any debt due to or from the said Trader or made away with, charged mortgaged or concealed any part of his property of what kind soever, the Trustees shall forthwith report the same to the Court, which shall enquire into the same in like manner and with like powers as a Commissioner of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in Bombay; and upon such offence being proved against such Trader to the satisfaction of the Court, it shall be lawful for the Court to adjudge that the offender shall be punished with rigorous or simple imprisonment, as the Court shall direct, for a term which may extend to two years, and by Warrant under the Seal of the Court to order the offender to be arrested and committed to prison and there to be detained accordingly.

12. If in the course of their investigation, it shall appear to the Trustees that such Trader has contracted any of his debts fraudulently or by means of breach of trust or by means of false pretences or without having any reasonable or probable expectation at the time when contracted of paying the same, or shall have fraudulently or by means of false pretences obtained the forbearance of any of his debts by any of his creditors, or if it shall appear that such Trader's whole debts so greatly exceeded his means of providing for the payment thereof during the time when the same were in the course of being contracted (reference being had to his actual and expected property) as to show gross misconduct in contracting the same, the Trustees shall forthwith report the same to the Court, which shall thereupon enquire into the same in like manner and with like powers as a Commissioner of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in Bombay; and upon such offence being proved against such Trader to the satisfaction of the Court, it shall be lawful for the Court to adjudge that the offender be committed to and detained in the Gaol at Bombay, on the Debtors' side thereof, for such term not exceeding two years as the Court shall direct.

13. If upon any decree voluntarily suffered by such Trader being insolvent to any person with intent to give such person a preference over other creditors of such Trader, any attachment or execution is issued against such Trader by virtue whereof the estate and the effects of such Trader or any of them are attached or taken in execution at any time within three months next before the filing of such order as herein mentioned, such attachment or execution shall be void in favour of the Trustees appointed by virtue of this Act as against the attaching or execution Creditor whether the same has been completely executed or not, and it shall be lawful for such Trustees to recover back from such Creditor the estate or effects of such Trader so attached or taken in execution or the proceeds thereof as the case may be; Provided always that such creditor shall,

if the attachment or execution would have been valid but for this provision, be entitled to retain or levy as the case may be his costs of suit and of such attachment or execution.

14. If any Trader whose estate shall be vested in Trustees under the provisions of this Act shall, when in insolvent circumstances, and within two months before the filing of such order as herein first mentioned, voluntarily convey assign transfer charge or make over any property moveable or immoveable, or any security for money bond bill note money goods or effects whatsoever to any person or upon any trust, every such conveyance assignment transfer charge or making over shall be deemed and is hereby declared to be fraudulent and void as against such Trustees.

15. The Court shall have jurisdiction at any time during the liquidation of any Trader's Estate under this Act to entertain any application of the said Trader or of any person claiming to be a creditor, respecting the disclosure, distribution, inspection, conduct, management or liquidation of such Trader's estate or affairs, or any act or thing relating thereto, or generally for the decision of any dispute or question that may arise between the Trustees and such Trader or any creditor debtor or claimant.

16. The Court shall have power to remove any Trustees appointed under this Act, and to appoint others in their stead, and to fill up any vacancy occasioned by the death insolvency resignation or departure from India of any Trustee, or by any other sufficient cause; and the Court shall upon application to it in that behalf declare whether any act hereby required or authorized to be done by the Trustees may be done by all or one or more of such Trustees.

17. It shall be lawful for the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Bombay, upon application by or on behalf of a majority in number and unsecured value of the Creditors of any Insolvent Debtor who has filed his petition in that Court, to order that the Estate of such Insolvent shall be wound up by Trustees under the provisions of this Act, upon such terms as to costs and remuneration to the Official Assignee, and with such directions as shall appear to be necessary and just.

18. It shall be lawful in any case in which the Estate of any Trader has been vested in Trustees under a Deed of Assignment before the passing of this Act, for such Trustees to apply to the Court for liberty to wind up such Estate under the provisions of this Act.

19. In any case in which the Estate of a Trader shall be vested in Trustees under the provisions of this Act, it shall be lawful for the Trustees, with the sanction of the Court, to make to such Trader out of the funds in their hands a reasonable monthly allowance for maintenance.

20. There shall be paid to the Trustees such salary or remuneration by way of percentage or otherwise as the Court shall direct; and all costs charges and expenses properly incurred in winding up the Estate, including the remuneration of the Trustees and the maintenance of the Trader, shall be payable out of the assets of the Trader in priority to all other claims.

21. During the liquidation of the Estate the Trustees shall file half-yearly accounts of the progress of such liquidation in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court; and as soon as the affairs of the Trader are fully liquidated and the Estate distributed, the Trustees shall make up an account showing the manner in which such liquidation has been effected and the property of the Trader disposed of, and such account, with the Vouchers thereof, shall be filed in Court. All accounts so filed shall be open at all reasonable times to the inspection of Creditors, and copies thereof shall be granted on payment of such fees as may from time to time be fixed by the Court.

22. The Trustees shall give notice of the filing of such final account with its vouchers by advertisement of even date in the *Government Gazette* and in two of the daily English Newspapers and in two of the Vernacular Newspapers published in Bombay; and if no order to the contrary shall be made by the Court within three months after the date of the publication of such advertisement, the said Estate shall be deemed to have been fully liquidated and wound up, and the Trustees shall thereupon be deemed to be fully released and discharged from all liability in respect of the said Estate and the liquidation thereof.

23. After the filing of such final account as aforesaid and upon the said Trustees certifying to the Court under their hands that the said Trader has assigned conveyed or made over to them all his property effects and securities of every nature and kind whatsoever, and all books of account, accounts, vouchers, papers and documents relating to his Estate, and also that he has given all reasonable assistance to the Trustees in and towards realizing and winding up his Estate; it shall be lawful for the Court upon the application of such Trader, and upon such notice as it shall direct, to grant to such Trader an Order of Discharge; Provided always that if such Certificate as aforesaid shall have been refused to any Trader by the Trustees, such Trader may nevertheless apply to the Court for such Order of Discharge and the Court shall have power, upon such notice to the Trustees as it shall direct, to grant such Trader an Order of Discharge if it shall think fit.

24. Such Order of Discharge shall operate to discharge the Trader and all property and effects acquired by him subsequent to the filing of the order herein first mentioned, from all debts claims or demands in respect of the transactions included in the account filed by the Trustees, and no suit shall thereafter be maintainable against the said Trader nor shall such after-acquired property and effects be liable to be attached or taken

in execution, in or under the order of any Court in British India, in respect of such transactions.

25. Any application directed by this Act to be made to the Court shall be made to a Judge in Chambers, who shall have power to make any order necessary to be made under this Act, or to refer such application to a full Court; and such Court or Judge is hereby empowered to make any order in respect of the premises which could be made by a Commissioner of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors under 11 and 12 Vic., Cap. XXI.

26. The operation of this Act shall be limited to Estates in which the admitted liabilities are not less than five lakhs of Rupees.

27. This Act shall come into operation on the first day of October 1865 and shall remain in force until the thirtieth day of September 1867. Provided that as to such Estates (if any) as shall on or before such day have been brought under the operation of this Act and of which the winding up under its provisions shall not have been completed, this Act shall remain in force until such Estates shall have been wound up as aforesaid.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India.
Home Dept. (Legislative).

The 4th October 1865.

THE following Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons accompanying it, are published for general information, by order of His Excellency the Governor General, under the 19th of the Rules for the conduct of business at Meetings of the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

A Bill for the Management of the Post Office, for the Regulation of the Duties of Postage, and for the Punishment of Offences against the Post Office.

1. ACT No. XVII. of 1854 is hereby repealed, except so far as it repeals the whole, or any part of any other Act or Regulation, and except as to any act or offence which shall have been done or committed, or to any money which shall have become due, or to any fine or penalty which shall have been incurred, or to any proceedings which shall have been commenced before this Act shall come into operation.

2. Wheresoever, within British India, posts or postal communications are, or shall be established by the Government of India, the said Government shall have the exclusive privilege of conveying by post, from one place to another, all letters, except in the following cases; and shall also have the exclusive privilege of performing all the incidental services of receiving, collecting, sending, despatching, and delivering all letters, except in the following cases, that is to say—

(1.) Letters sent by a private friend in his way, journey or travel, so as such letters be delivered by

such friend to the person to whom they shall be directed, without hire, reward or other profit or advantage for receiving, carrying or delivering the same.

(2.) Letters solely concerning the affairs of the sender or receiver thereof, sent by a messenger on purpose.

(3.) Letters solely concerning goods or other property sent either by sea or land, to be delivered with the goods or property which such letters concern, without hire, reward or other profit, or advantage for receiving, carrying or delivering such letters.

But nothing herein contained shall authorize any person to make a collection of such excepted letters for the purpose of sending them in the manner hereby authorized.

3. Wheresoever, within British India, posts or postal communications are, or shall be established by the Government of India, the following persons are expressly forbidden to collect, carry, tender or deliver any letter or letters, or to receive any letter for the purpose of carrying or delivering the same, although they shall not receive hire or reward for so doing, that is to say—

(1.) Common carriers of passengers or goods, and their drivers, servants or agents, except letters solely concerning goods in their carriages.

(2.) Owners and Commanders of ships, steamboats, or other vessels passing on any river or canal, or to or from any port in British India, and their servants or agents, except letters solely concerning goods on board.

4. For carrying on the service of the Post Office, it shall be lawful for the Governor General of India in Council to appoint or to authorize the appointment of such Officer or Officers, with such official styles or designations, and to invest them with and delegate to them such powers not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, as the said Governor General of India in Council may, from time to time, deem expedient.

5. Wheresoever posts or postal communications are, or shall be established by the Government of India, postage, if prepaid by a stamp or stamps, as hereinafter provided, shall be charged by weight on letters transmitted by the letter post by land, according to the following scale :—

On every letter not exceeding a quarter of a tolah in weight,—six pie.

On every letter exceeding a quarter of a tolah, and not exceeding half a tolah in weight,—one anna.

On every letter exceeding half a tolah, but not exceeding one tolah in weight,—two annas.

And for every half tolah in weight above one tolah, one additional anna; and every fraction of half a tolah above one tolah, shall be charged as one additional half tolah.

Every article transmitted by the letter post shall be deemed a letter within the meaning of this Section, unless it be an article on which a different rate of postage shall be chargeable under this Act.

6. Wheresoever posts or postal communications are, or shall be established by the Government of India, postage on newspapers, pamphlets, and other printed or engraved papers transmitted by the letter post by land, shall be charged by weight according to the following scale :—

On every newspaper, pamphlet, or other printed or engraved paper—

If the same shall not exceed six tolahs in weight,—one anna.

If the same shall exceed six, but shall not exceed twelve tolahs in weight,—two annas.

If the same shall exceed twelve tolahs in weight, there shall be charged and taken one additional anna for every six tolahs in weight above twelve tolahs; and every fraction of six tolahs above twelve tolahs, shall be charged as six additional tolahs.

An extra or supplement to any newspaper, bearing the same date as the newspaper and transmitted therewith under the same cover, shall be deemed part of the newspaper.

Nothing contained in this Act shall be construed to oblige any person to send any newspaper, pamphlet, or other printed or engraved paper through the Post Office, but it shall be lawful for all persons to send the same in any other manner.

7. A newspaper, pamphlet, or other printed Newspapers, &c., or engraved paper shall not be how to be sent by sent by the letter-post at the post. rates prescribed in the last preceding Section, unless the following conditions be observed, that is to say—

(1.) It shall be without a cover, or in a short cover open at both ends.

(2.) There shall be no word printed on such newspaper, pamphlet, or other printed or engraved paper after its publication, or upon the cover thereof, nor any writing or mark upon it, or upon the cover of it, except the name and address of the person to whom it is sent, and the name and address of the sender.

(3.) There shall be no paper or thing enclosed in or with any such newspaper, pamphlet, or other printed or engraved paper.

8. Any newspaper, pamphlet, or other printed or engraved paper sent by the letter-post, in respect of which the above conditions shall not be observed, shall, together with any thing enclosed in or with the same, be charged with postage at the rate which would be charged on an unstamped letter of equal weight.

9. Proof sheets marked as such, may be sent by the letter post at the rates prescribed for newspapers, provided the contents be correctly certified on the cover by the signature in full of the sender; otherwise the same shall be charged with postage at the rate which would be charged on an unstamped letter of equal weight.

10. Inland banghy postage shall be charged by weight and distance, on parcels sent by the banghy post, according to the following scale :—

FOR DISTANCES			IF NOT EXCEEDING IN WEIGHT						
			20	100	200	300	400	500	600
			Tolabs.	Tolabs.	Tolabs.	Tolabs.	Tolabs.	Tolabs.	Tolabs.
	Miles.		Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
Not exceeding	100	...	0 2	0 4	0 8	0 12	1 0	1 4	1 8
Not exceeding	300	...	0 6	0 12	1 8	2 4	3 0	3 12	4 8
Not exceeding	600	...	0 12	1 8	3 0	4 8	6 0	7 8	9 0
Not exceeding	900	...	1 2	2 4	4 8	6 12	9 0	11 4	13 8
Not exceeding	1,200	...	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0
Exceeding	1,200	...	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8

Provided that not more than one letter shall be enclosed in a banghy parcel, under a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees. All articles not exceeding twelve tolabs in weight, sent through the Post Office, shall be conveyed by letter-post and be charged with letter postage, unless specially directed to be sent by banghy post.

11. Banghy postage, when chargeable by distance under Section 10 of this Act, shall be calculated and charged according to a Table of Distances which shall be prepared by order of the Governor General of India in Council, on such principles as shall appear to him equitable and convenient, and may from time to time be corrected. And it shall be lawful for the Governor General of India in Council to declare that the distances from or to Post Offices not entered in the Table shall, for the purposes of this Act, be regarded as represented by the distances shewn in the Table, from or to the Post Offices nearest to them respectively. Each Post Master General shall prepare from the aforesaid Table, in the English and Vernacular languages, for the use of every Post Office under his control, a list of all the other Post Offices in India, arranged alphabetically, and showing the distance of each of them from the Post Office for the use of which it is made, and such list shall be affixed in some conspicuous place in such Post Office.

12. Whenever the Post Master General of any Presidency shall have notified in the official *Gazette* that the banghy post is conveyed with the letter post along any line of road, it shall not be lawful to send by the banghy post any letter or written communication of less weight than twelve tolabs, or any packet of newspapers; and every person who shall knowingly send by the banghy post along any such line of road, any such letter, written communication, or newspaper enclosed in a parcel, shall forfeit for every such offence a sum not exceeding fifty Rupees, and postage shall be charged for every such letter, written communication or newspaper, as if sent separately by the letter-post.

13. Where there is no banghy post established on any line of road, letters, parcels and other articles exceeding twelve tolabs and not exceeding forty tolabs in weight, shall be received and transmitted by the letter post. Letters shall be charged according to the scale in Section 5, and newspapers, pamphlets, and other printed or engraved papers, according to the scale in Section 6 of this Act, as the case may be; parcels and book packets shall be charged with banghy postage according to the scale in Section 10 or Section 15 of this Act, as the case may be, if it be certified in writing, on such parcel or book packet, under the full signature and address of the sender, that it does not contain any letter or other written communication, or any newspaper, or other article on which a higher rate of postage is chargeable under any Section of this Act.

14. If any such certificate be false, any such letter or other article contained in such certified parcel or book-packet shall be charged with postage according to the rate specified in Section 5 or Section 6 of this Act as if sent separately, and the sender shall be subject to the penalty hereinafter provided. Parcels exceeding forty tolabs and not exceeding six hundred tolabs in weight, shall be transmitted along any such line as banghy parcels; but it shall be in the discretion of the Post Master, or Deputy Post Master to whom such parcels are brought for despatch, to forward them at such times and in such manner as may be convenient.

15. On all parcels chargeable under Section 10 of this Act with banghy postage, according to distance when conveyed by land, ship postage shall be charged when they are conveyed by means of Her Majesty's Indian post by sea, according to the following scale, that is to say—

On every parcel not exceeding twenty tolabs, two annas.

On every parcel exceeding twenty tolahs, but not exceeding forty tolahs, four annas.

On every parcel exceeding forty tolahs, but not exceeding one hundred tolahs in weight, eight annas.

And for every hundred tolahs in weight above one hundred tolahs, eight additional annas. Every fraction of one hundred tolahs above one hundred tolahs, shall be charged as one hundred additional tolahs; and if such parcel be conveyed by Her Majesty's Indian post, partly by banghy and partly by sea, ship postage shall be charged in addition to inland banghy postage.

16. Subject to such rules and conditions as the Governor General of India in Council may from time to time direct, books, pamphlets, &c. newspapers and of printed or engraved or manuscript papers other than newspapers, provided the postage thereon be prepaid by means of a proper stamp or stamps to be affixed thereon, as hereinafter provided, shall, if sent by the banghy post, be charged with the following rates of postage, without reference to the distance to which they may be carried:—

If not exceeding twenty tolahs in weight, one anna.

If exceeding twenty tolahs, but not exceeding forty tolahs in weight, two annas.

And for every twenty tolahs in weight above forty tolahs, there shall be charged and taken one additional anna; and every fraction of twenty tolahs above forty tolahs, shall be charged as twenty additional tolahs.

If the postage chargeable on any such book, or other article, be not prepaid as aforesaid, it shall be subject to the rate of postage prescribed for banghy parcels in Section 10 of this Act.

17. It shall be lawful for the Governor General of India in Council at any time to direct that all or any letters or other articles shall not be forwarded by post, unless the postage thereof shall be fully prepaid by means of a proper stamp or stamps; or that on all or any letters, or other articles on which the postage shall not be fully prepaid by a stamp or stamps, or otherwise, as the said Governor General in Council shall direct, there shall be charged such higher rates of postage as from time to time may be deemed expedient, not exceeding double the rates of postage hereinbefore specified.

18. It shall be lawful for the Governor General of India in Council from time to time to authorize the levy of postage at rates different from those prescribed in this Act, provided that no increase be made in any particular of the rates prescribed in Sections 5 and 6 of this Act.

19. It shall be lawful for the Governor General of India in Council from time to time to direct that postage duties, different from the rates authorized by this Act, shall be chargeable on letters, or other articles to be specified in such order, sent through the post from or to any part of Great

Britain, or any British Colony, or any Foreign Country to or from any places in British India. The postage charged on any letter, or other article specified in any order of Council made under this Section, whether under the name of steam postage or any other denomination, shall, after the rates of such postage have been published in the official *Gazette* of any Presidency, be recovered in the same manner as postage under this Act.

20. It shall be lawful for the Governor General of India in Council to fix, from time to time, rates of postage to be levied on all letters or other articles transmitted by post, by sea or partly by sea and partly by land from one port or place in India to another; it shall not be necessary that such rates be uniform; but they may vary according to the conveyance or route by which such letters or other articles shall be sent.

21. Any person posting a letter or other article shall be entitled to require that it shall be registered at the receiving Post Office, and that a receipt shall be granted for such registered letter or article; and it shall be lawful for the Governor General of India in Council to direct that, in addition to any rates of postage payable under this Act, a fee not exceeding four annas shall be charged on any letter or other article which the sender thereof shall require to be so registered, and such registration fee shall be paid on the letter or other article being delivered at the Post Office.

22. It shall be lawful for the Governor General of India in Council from time to time by order to declare in what cases registration shall be compulsory, and to direct that a double registration fee shall be levied on the delivery of any letter or other article which ought, under the order of the Governor General in Council, to have been registered at the time of posting, on which the registration fee shall not have been prepaid.

23. It shall be lawful for the Governor General of India in Council from time to time to fix and order any rate of postage to be charged for the conveyance of letters or other articles by express, in addition to or instead of any other rates of postage chargeable on such letters and articles under this Act.

24. On every letter or other article which shall be re-directed at any Post Office, or forwarded by post from any place to which it shall have been conveyed by post, there shall be charged for the postage thereof from the place at which the same shall be re-directed, in addition to all other postage paid or due thereon, the rate of postage to which it would be liable if posted and prepaid by stamp at the place where it shall be re-directed.

25. No person having delivered into any Post Office any letter or other article, shall be entitled to re-call the same; but nothing in this Section shall prevent the re-delivery of any such letter or other article to the sender thereof, subject to such Rules and Regulations, if any, as the Governor General of India in Council may from time to time provide in that behalf.

26. The person to whom any letter or other article, the postage of which has not been paid, shall be delivered, shall not be bound to pay the postage if he forthwith return the same unopened; but if he open the same, he shall be bound to pay the postage due thereon. If he forthwith return the same unopened, the sender of the letter or other article shall be bound to pay the postage thereof. If any person shall refuse to pay any postage which he is legally bound to pay for any letter or other article, the same may be recovered for the use of the Secretary of State for India by any Post Master General, or by any Officer in charge of a Post Office by order of a Post Master General, in the same manner as a fine may be recovered under this Act; and it shall be lawful for the Officer in charge of any Post Office to withhold from the person so refusing, until such postage be paid, any other letter or other article addressed to that person, not being superscribed as on Her Majesty's Service. Provided always, that if a letter or other article shall appear to the satisfaction of the Post Master of the office of delivery to have been maliciously sent for the purpose of annoying the person to whom it is addressed, the Post Master of the delivery office may remit the postage.

27. *Clause 1.*—A list of all letters and other articles posted and addressed to persons who cannot be found, shall be prepared daily in every Post Office, and exposed for not less than two weeks in the most conspicuous part of such office; and all such letters and other articles which shall have remained three weeks unclaimed in any office, shall, if the sender's name and address are written on the cover, be returned to the posting office to be delivered to the sender free of all charge: all letters and other articles, of which the sender's name and address cannot be ascertained, unless they be opened, shall, after remaining unclaimed for three weeks as above, be forwarded to the office of the Post Master General of the Presidency.

Clause 2.—The Post Master General, or some person duly appointed for the purpose and bound to secrecy, shall immediately open all such letters or other articles, and if the address of the sender can be discovered, shall enclose them in Dead Letter covers and return them to the sender. All letters and other articles, of which neither the person addressed nor the sender can be found, shall, after they have remained unclaimed in the office of the Post Master General for one year, be destroyed.

Clause 3.—All money found in any unclaimed letter, or other article, shall be paid into the public Treasury; and all other valuable property found as above, shall be sold by the Post Master General of the Presidency, or by some one duly authorized by him for that purpose; and the proceeds of the sale shall be paid into the public Treasury for the benefit of any person who may have a right thereto, after deducting all sums due from such person for postage.

28. Every letter or other article rejected unopened by the person to whom it is addressed, shall, if any postage is due thereon and if the sender's name and address are written on the cover, be returned to the posting

office, in order that the postage due may be recovered from the sender; in all other cases, or when the sender's name and address are not on the cover, such letter or other article shall be forthwith sent to the office of the Post Master General of the Presidency, who shall open the letter or other article and take measures to recover the postage from the sender, or shall at his discretion destroy the letter or other article; and all money or other valuable property which such letter or other article may contain, shall be disposed of in the manner prescribed in the preceding Section, with respect to such money or property contained in unclaimed letters.

29. When any vessel arrives by sea at any place within British India at which there is a Post Office, the Commander of such vessel shall, as speedily as possible, cause every letter, mail bag, box and packet on board of such vessel which is directed to that place, and not excepted from the exclusive privilege of the Post Office, to be delivered either at the Post Office, or to some Officer of the Post Office authorized to receive the same; and if there be on board any letter, mail bag, box or packet directed to any other place, and not excepted from the exclusive privilege aforesaid, the said Commander shall, as speedily as possible, report the same to the Post Master of the place at which he has arrived, and shall act according to the directions he may receive from such Post Master, and the receipt of such Post Master shall discharge such Commander from all responsibility in respect of such letter or packet. Every Commander of a vessel, who shall wilfully disobey any of the directions contained in this Section, shall be punished with a fine not exceeding one thousand Rupees.

30. Every person, being either the Commander of a vessel inward-bound, or any one on board such vessel, who shall, within British India, knowingly have in his possession any letter not excepted from the privilege of the Post Office, after any part of the letters on board the said vessel shall have been sent to the Post Office, shall forfeit for every such letter a sum not exceeding fifty Rupees, whether the letter be in the baggage or on the person of the offender, or otherwise in his custody; and every such person who shall detain any such letter after demand made for the same by an Officer of the Post Office, shall forfeit for every such letter a sum not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

31. For every letter delivered by the Commander of any ship, in conformity with the directions of Section 29 of this Act, the Officer in charge of the Post Office shall pay to the said Commander the sum of one anna; and the sum of one anna shall be chargeable as postage on such letter, in addition to any other postage chargeable thereon under this Act. Provided that no payment shall be made to the Commander of any vessel on account of the delivery of any letter, unless the claim of such Commander shall be preferred before the vessel leaves the place at which the letter was delivered, or before the expiration of two months from the date of the arrival of such vessel. Provided also, that nothing contained in Section 29 and the former part of this Section of this Act, shall extend

to any letter or mail bag, or box or packet conveyed by any mail ship or mail steamer recognized as such by the Governor General of India in Council.

32. The Commander of every vessel leaving any place in British India by sea, shall receive on board of such vessel every letter and packet which he shall be required so to receive by any Officer of the Post Office, and shall give a receipt for such letter or packet; and every Commander of a vessel who shall wilfully disobey any direction contained in this Section, shall be punished with a fine not exceeding one thousand Rupees.

33. No person shall knowingly post, or send, or tender, or deliver, in order to be sent by the post, any letter, parcel or packet containing any explosive or other dangerous material or substance; and any person contravening this prohibition shall be punished for every such offence, with a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees.

34. All letters and other articles having a stamp or stamps affixed thereto (such stamp or stamps in every case being affixed on the outside, and being equal in value to the rate or rates of postage to which such letters or other articles are liable under this Act), shall, provided the stamp or stamps shall not have been used before, be considered as prepaid.

35. The Governor General of India in Council shall cause postage stamps to be provided, denoting such values as the said Governor General of India in Council may direct, and shall give such orders, and make such other regulations relative thereto, as may be deemed expedient.

36. Postage stamps, provided as aforesaid shall be under the care and management of such Officer or Officers as the Governor General of India in Council shall from time to time direct: postage stamps shall be considered as stamps issued by Government for the purpose of Revenue, within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code; and all sums of money realized by the sale of such stamps, shall be carried in the public accounts to the credit of the Post Office.

37. The Governor General of India in Council may from time to time make rules for the appointment and government of vendors of postage stamps, and thereby direct how and under what terms and condition postage stamps may be supplied to them for sale; and whether any and what security shall be given by such vendors, and whether any and what remuneration or discount shall be allowed to them; and how and in what manner, and at what time or times, such vendors shall keep and render their accounts, and pay over the proceeds of any sales made by them, or re-deliver the stamps entrusted to them.

38. Government vendors of postage stamps shall be bound by such rules, and in case of any wilful breach thereof, shall be punished with a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees, in

addition to any other proceedings to which they may be liable.

39. Any Government vendor of postage stamps who shall be convicted of refusing to supply, or unnecessarily delaying without reasonable excuse to furnish postage stamps to any person desiring to purchase the same, and tendering in lawful currency the full value thereof (the stamp vendor having in his possession for sale sufficient stamps of the description and value required), shall be punished with a fine not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

40. Any Government vendor of postage stamps convicted of taking from a purchaser a higher price than the value denoted on the stamps sold, shall be punished on conviction with imprisonment of either description as defined in the Indian Penal Code, for any term not exceeding six months, or shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred Rupees; and shall also be liable to refund to the purchaser the whole amount proved to have been taken in excess, which amount may be recovered by such purchaser before a Criminal Court, in the same manner as any penalty under this Act.

41. Letters and other articles on Her Majesty's Service, certified to be such by the signature of any public Officer authorized in that behalf by the Governor General of India in Council, shall be forwarded by the post, and the postage due thereon shall be charged to or recovered from the several Public Departments to or from which such letters or packets are sent, in such manner as the said Governor General of India in Council shall from time to time direct.

42. Every person who shall, for the purpose of defrauding the Post Office Revenue, wilfully certify by writing on any official or other letter or packet delivered at any Post Office for conveyance by post, that which is not true in respect of such letter or packet, or in respect of the whole of its contents, or shall knowingly send or deliver, or attempt to send or deliver, for conveyance by post, any letter or packet with any such false certificate thereon; and every person who shall knowingly send, or permit to be sent by post, under colour or pretence of an official communication, any letter, paper, writing or other enclosure of a private nature; and every person who shall aid, abet, or conceal any of the offences in this Section abovementioned, shall, for every such offence, be punished with a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees.

43. It shall not be lawful for any person, unless acting by express order of the Government, to detain, except for a criminal offence, a Post Office messenger whilst carrying the mails, or to detain any carriage or horse upon which the mails are being carried, or on any pretence to open a packet or mail bag or box in transit from one Post Office to another, and every person who shall be guilty of any of the abovementioned offences, shall be punished with a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees.

44. Every person who shall fraudulently retain, or wilfully secrete, or make away with, or keep or detain, or being required to deliver up by an Officer of the Post Office, shall neglect or refuse to deliver up a post letter or other article which ought to have been delivered to any other person, or a mail bag, box or packet containing a letter or other article which shall have been sent by the post, shall be punished, on conviction before a Criminal Court, with imprisonment of either description as defined in the Indian Penal Code, for a term not exceeding two years, and shall also be liable to a fine.

45. *Clause 1.*—Every person who shall convey, otherwise than by the post, a letter not excepted from the said exclusive privilege shall, for every letter so conveyed, forfeit a sum not exceeding fifty Rupees.

Clause 2.—Every person who shall perform, otherwise than by the post, any services incidental to conveying letters from place to place, whether by receiving, taking up, ordering, collecting, carrying, tendering or delivering a letter or letters not excepted from the said exclusive privilege, shall forfeit for every such letter a sum not exceeding fifty Rupees.

Clause 3.—Every person who shall make a collection of letters for the purpose of transmitting them through the post in a "Clubbed" packet, and every person who shall knowingly tender or deliver a letter to be sent in a Clubbed packet, shall forfeit for every such letter a sum not exceeding fifty Rupees.

Clause 4.—Every person who shall send a letter not excepted from the said exclusive privilege, otherwise than by the post, or shall either tender or deliver a letter not so excepted, in order to be sent otherwise than by the post, shall forfeit for every such letter a sum not exceeding fifty Rupees.

Clause 5.—Every person who shall make a collection of excepted letters for the purpose of sending them otherwise than by the post, shall forfeit for every such letter a sum not exceeding fifty Rupees.

Clause 6.—Every person who shall carry, receive, tender or deliver a letter, or collect letters contrary to the provisions of Section 3 of this Act, shall forfeit for every such letter a sum not exceeding fifty Rupees.

Clause 7.—Every person who shall be in the practice of committing any of the acts mentioned in this Section, shall, for every week during which the practice shall be continued, forfeit a further sum not exceeding five hundred Rupees.

46. Every person employed to convey or deliver any mail bag, or box, or any letter or other article sent by post, who shall be guilty, while so employed, of drunkenness, carelessness or other misconduct, whereby the safety of any such bag, box, or letter or other article shall be endangered; or who shall loiter or make delay in the conveyance or delivery of any such bag, box, letter or other article; or who shall not use proper care and diligence safely to convey or deliver any such bag, letter or other article, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees; and any person employed to deliver a

letter or other article sent by the post, who shall not duly deliver the same, shall, within a reasonable time not exceeding twenty-four hours, report the fact at the Post Office where he received such letter or other article and return the same; and if any such person shall wilfully make a false report, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees.

47. Whoever being in the employ of the Government in the Post Office Department, shall steal, fraudulently secrete, destroy, throw away or appropriate any letter or other article sent by post, or anything contained in any such letter or other article, or shall mutilate or break open any such letter or other article, or any banghy parcel or box, with the intention of fraudulently appropriating anything therein contained, shall be punished, on conviction before a Criminal Court, with imprisonment of either description as defined in the Indian Penal Code, for a term not exceeding seven years, and shall also be liable to a fine.

48. Whoever being in such employ as last aforesaid, shall fraudulently put any wrong mark on any letter or other article, or shall fraudulently alter, remove or cause to disappear any mark or stamp which is on any letter or other article; or shall fraudulently use or place with or upon any letter or other article, any stamp which shall have been removed from any other letter or other article; or being entrusted with the delivery of any letter or other article, shall knowingly demand or receive any sum of money for the postage thereof other than the sum duly chargeable for such postage; or shall aid, abet, or conceal any of the above-named acts, shall be punished, on conviction before a Criminal Court, with imprisonment of either description as defined in the Indian Penal Code, for a term not exceeding two years, and shall also be liable to fine.

49. Whoever being in such employ as last aforesaid, and being entrusted with the preparing or keeping of any document, shall, with a fraudulent intention, prepare the document incorrectly, or alter that document, or shall aid, abet, or conceal any of the abovenamed acts, or secrete or destroy that document, shall be punished, on conviction before a Criminal Court, with imprisonment of either description as defined in the Indian Penal Code, for a term not exceeding two years, and shall also be liable to fine.

50. Whoever being in such employ as last aforesaid, shall send by the post, or put into any mail bag or box, any unstamped letter or other article upon which postage has been paid or charged in the manner prescribed in this Act, intending thereby to defraud the Government of the postage on such letter or other article, or shall aid, abet, or conceal any such acts, shall be punished, on conviction before a Criminal Court, with imprisonment of either description as defined in the Indian Penal Code, for a term not exceeding two years and shall also be liable to fine.

51. Any person, whether a European British subject or not, who shall be guilty of any offence for which, according to the provisions of this Act, he shall be liable to a fine only, shall be punishable for such offence by any Criminal Court upon summary conviction.

Any person charged with offence punishable with fine only may be summarily convicted.

52. No conviction, order or judgment of any Criminal Court, shall be quashed for error of form or procedure, but only on the merits; and it shall not be necessary to state on the face of the conviction, order or judgment, the evidence on which it proceeds, but the depositions taken, or a copy of them shall be returned with the conviction, order or judgment, and if no jurisdiction appears on the face of the conviction, order or judgment, but the depositions taken supply that defect, the conviction, order or judgment, shall be aided by what so appears in such depositions.

53. A Magistrate may refer for trial and decision any charge of an offence hereby made punishable by fine only, to any of his Assistants or to any Deputy Magistrate lawfully appointed to exercise the powers of a Covenanted Assistant, and in such case every such Assistant or Deputy Magistrate may exercise all the powers vested in a Magistrate, subject to all the rules applicable to criminal cases deputed to such Assistants or Magistrates acting judicially.

54. All fines imposed under the authority of this Act, for offences punishable by fine only, by any Criminal Court or by any Assistant to a Magistrate or Deputy Magistrate, may, in case of non-payment thereof, be levied by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the offender, by warrant under the hand of any of the above-named Officers. In case any such fine shall not be forthwith paid, any such Officer may order the offender to be apprehended and detained in safe custody until the return can be conveniently made to such warrant of distress, unless the offender shall give security to the satisfaction of such Officer for his appearance at such place and time as shall be appointed for the return of the warrant of distress, and such Officer may take such security by way of recognizance or otherwise. If upon the return of such warrant, it shall appear that no sufficient distress can be had whereon to levy such fine, and the same shall not be forthwith paid, or in case it shall appear to the satisfaction of such Officer, by the confession of the party or otherwise, that he has not sufficient goods and chattels whereupon such fine or sum of money could be levied if a warrant of distress were issued, any such Officer, by warrant under his hand, may commit the offender to prison, there to be imprisoned only, or to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour, according to the discretion of such Officer, for any term not exceeding two calendar months where the amount of the fine shall not exceed fifty Rupees, and for any term not exceeding four calendar months where the amount shall not exceed one hundred Rupees, and for any term not exceeding

Imprisonment if no sufficient distress, &c.

six calendar months in any other case: the commitment to be determinable in each of the cases aforesaid on payment of the amount.

55. A share, not exceeding one moiety of every fine imposed and recovered under this Act, may be awarded to the informer.

Moiety of fines to informer.

56. No proceedings shall be taken for the recovery of any fine imposed under the authority of this Act, for offences punishable by fine only, without an order of Government, or an order in writing under the hand of the Director General of the Post Office, or of a Post Master General.

57. If any public servant who shall be employed in the Post Office Department, or shall be appointed a vendor of postage stamps, or entrusted by the Government of India or any local Government with the sale of postage stamps within the Dominions of any Foreign Prince or State in India in alliance with Her Majesty, in which a post shall be established by the Government of India, shall, within the Dominions of such Prince or State, commit any act hereby prohibited, or omit to do any act hereby required to be done, by any person similarly employed, appointed or entrusted as aforesaid within British India, such public servant shall be guilty of an offence, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished in the same manner as if such act had been done or omitted within British India; and every such person may be tried, convicted and punished either by fine or otherwise, according to the nature of the offence, by any Court or Officer duly empowered by the Governor General of India in Council, to take cognizance of offences committed in such Dominions by public servants, or by any Court or Magistrate, or other competent Officer in any part of British India, in the same manner as if the offence had been committed in such part.

Public servants committing offences in Foreign States in alliance.

58. If any Officer in charge of a Post Office shall suspect that any letter or other article lying for delivery at his office, contains any contraband article, or any article on which duty is owing to Government; or that any letter or other article lying for delivery at the Post Office, contains any writing or enclosure in contravention of the provisions of Sections 7, 10, 12, 13, 42 of this Act, it shall be lawful for such Officer to summon the person to whom the letter or other article is directed, to attend at the Post Office by himself or agent, within forty-eight hours after the arrival thereof at that Post Office, and to open the same in the presence of the person to whom it is directed, or of that person's agent, and if that person shall not so attend by himself or agent, then to open it in the absence of that person. Provided that if the Officer in charge be under the rank of a Post Master, he shall call in two respectable persons as witnesses before he shall open a letter or other article in the absence of the person to whom it is addressed. Provided also, that in all cases the opened letter or other article shall be subsequently delivered to the person to whom it is addressed, unless it be required for ulterior

Letters, &c., suspected to contain contraband articles, or writing in contravention of this Act, how to be dealt with.

proceedings, and that the opening of the same and the circumstances connected therewith, shall be immediately reported to the Post Master General. It shall also be lawful for any Officer in charge of a Post Office to refuse to forward any parcel through the Post Office by sea to any foreign port, or to any place not on the Continent of India, unless such parcel be accompanied by a Custom House Pass.

59. The Government shall not be responsible for any loss or damage which may occur in respect of any thing entrusted to the Post Office for conveyance; and no person employed by the Government in the Post Office Department, shall be responsible for any such loss or damage, unless that person shall cause such loss or damage negligently, maliciously, or fraudulently.

60. It shall be lawful for the Governor General of India in Council from time to time to frame Rules for the conduct of the Post Office not inconsistent with this Act, and therein to prescribe the regulations, conditions and restrictions according to which all letters and other articles shall be posted, forwarded, conveyed and delivered.

61. It shall be lawful for the Governor General of India in Council from time to time to frame Rules for the management of all or any zemindaree, thannah, or other district dawks, and to declare from time to time what portions of this Act shall be applicable to such dawks, and to persons employed in connexion therewith.

62. Whenever an offence shall be committed in respect of any mail bag or box, or any letter or other article sent by the post, it shall be lawful to lay in the charge to be preferred against the offender, the property of such mail bag, box, letter or other article in the Post Master General of the Presidency; and it shall not be necessary in the charge to allege or to prove upon the trial or otherwise, that such mail bag, box, letter or other article was of any value; and in any charge to be preferred against any person employed under the Post Office for any offence committed against this Act, it shall be lawful to state that such offender was employed under the Post Office at the time of committing the offence, without stating further the nature or particulars of his employment.

63. References to any Section of Act No. XVII of 1854 made in any Act passed subsequent thereto, shall be read as if made to the corresponding Section of this Act.

64. In this Act—unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—"Criminal Court" includes every Judge, Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, or Police Magistrate lawfully exercising jurisdiction in criminal cases: "Fine" includes a penalty or forfeiture, or a sum of money due upon a forfeited recognizance: "Clubbed Packet" shall be taken to mean a packet containing a collection of letters, not made by an agent of the Post Office, transmitted through

the Post Office with the view of the enclosed letters being delivered to more than one person through the agent of the person by whom the packet was made up: "Mails" shall include any letter, parcel or other article conveyed under the provisions of this Act, as well as any box, bag or other article, or any carriage, horse, messenger or other person employed or used by the Post Office for the conveyance or safe custody of the mails; and "British India" includes the Territories which are now or shall be vested in Her Majesty or Her Successors by the Statute 21 and 22 Vic., Cap. 106 (*An Act for the better Government of India*).

Short title.

65. This Act may be cited as "The Indian Post Office Act, 1865."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Various amendments of the Post Office Act No. XVII. of 1854, having from time to time presented themselves as desirable, and the phraseology of the existing Act being in some respects obsolete, and several of the Penal Sections having become superfluous by the passing of Act XLV. of 1860 (The Indian Penal Code), it is considered expedient to repeal the existing law, and to enact a new one embodying all the alterations both of form and of substance which have become desirable. The principal amendments proposed will be found in Sections 5, 15, 18, 20 and 22 of the Bill.

Section 5 (corresponding with Section 6 of the present law) enacts the rates to be charged on letters, and it is proposed that postage should increase by one anna for each half tola or fraction thereof above one tola, instead of by two annas for every tola or fraction thereof above two tolas, as under the existing law.

Section 15 (corresponding with Section 17 of the present law) enacts the rates to be charged as "Ship Postage" on parcels conveyed by the Indian post by sea; the proposed alteration being that parcels not exceeding twenty and forty tolas, shall be taxed at the rate of two annas and four annas respectively, instead of at the rate of eight annas which is now leviable on all parcels which do not exceed one hundred tolas in weight.

Section 18 (corresponding with Section 25 of the present law) gives to the Governor General in Council authority to alter all rates of postage, but not so as to increase the rates of letter and newspaper postage.

The authority thus proposed to be given, differs from that possessed under the existing law, in the absence of restriction in respect of increase, so far as the rates of book and parcel postage are concerned.

Section 20 gives to the Governor General in Council authority (which is not possessed under the present law) to fix the rates of postage on letters, &c., conveyed by sea, or partly by sea and partly by land, within the limits of British India: these rates being, under existing arrangements, the same as the ordinary inland rates, together with steam postage (in a consolidated form) where the sea conveyance is effected by mail packets under contract or convention with Her Majesty's British Government.

Section 22 gives to the Governor General in Council authority (not possessed under the present law) to declare in what cases registration shall be compulsory, and to direct the levy of a double registration fee on delivery in such cases, in default of prepayment. The intention of this Section is to provide for the introduction in the Indian Post Office, of a measure similar to that introduced in 1862 in the British Post Office, the object of which was explained by Her Majesty's Post Master General to be "to put a stop to the frequent loss of letters containing coin, forwarded through the post without the security of registration, and to remove from the Officers of the Post Office the temptation to dishonesty offered by the passage of such letters."

Two years' experience has proved the utility of the regulation in respect of the British Post Office; and it is, therefore, considered desirable to provide in this Bill for the application of a like measure to the Indian Post Office.

W. GREY.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept. (Legislative).

The 11th October 1865.

The following Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons accompanying it, are published for general information, by order of His Excellency the Governor General, under the 19th of the Rules for the conduct of Business at Meetings of the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations:—

A Bill to define and sanction the rates which the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company is authorized to charge for the supply of water for purposes other than that of Irrigation.

WHEREAS, by an Indenture made on the third day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, between the Secretary of State in Council of the one part, and the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company of the other part, it was amongst other things provided that the Company should be authorized and empowered to charge such rates for the supply of water generally, except the supply for the purposes of irrigation, as should not exceed the rates which should be defined by an Act of Parliament of the Indian Legislature, and should not in any case charge any higher rates whatsoever. And whereas it is expedient to fix the rates which the said Company may charge for the said purpose, it is enacted as follows:—

1. The Madras Irrigation and Canal Company may charge for the supply of water generally, except the supply for the purposes of irrigation, a rate not exceeding the sum of one Rupee for four hundred cubic yards of water.

2. This Act shall come into force on the first day of January 1866.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

A supply of water from the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company's works on the river Toombudra being now desired for the use of the Town of Kurnool in the Madras Presidency, it has become necessary to fix the rates which that Company is authorized to charge for water generally, that is, for water supplied for purposes other than irrigation.

These rates, under the 27th Clause of the Company's contract, can only "be defined and sanctioned by an Act of Parliament of the Indian Legislature." A Bill for the purpose has therefore been prepared and forwarded by the Government of Madras to the Supreme Government, with a request that it may be introduced into the Council for making Laws and Regulations of the Viceroy and Governor General.

The rate which the Government of Madras considers proper as a maximum, and which has been accepted by the Agent and Manager of the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company, on behalf of the Company, is one Rupee per four hundred cubic yards of water.

The Draft Bill is framed upon this principle.

G. N. TAYLOR.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept., (Legislative).

The 11th October 1865.

The following Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons accompanying it, are published for general information by order of His Excellency the Governor General, under the 19th of the Rules for the conduct of Business at Meetings of the Council of the Governor General of India, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations:—

A Bill to amend Act No. II of 1865.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend Act No. II of 1865 (*An Act to provide for the maintenance of the Rural Police in the territories under the Government of the Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces and elsewhere*), it is enacted as follows:—

1. If any proprietor of an estate, authorised by Section 2 of the said Act to make an assessment for the purposes of such Act, shall fail altogether to make such assessment, or shall assess under the said Section, a sum which the Collector of the District in which such estate is situate shall consider inadequate, it shall be lawful for such Collector to assess upon such estate for the purposes aforesaid, a sum payable yearly by the proprietor not exceeding the amount which might have been raised in each year under the said Section, minus 10 per cent. Such assessment shall be exclusive of the municipal cess or percentage mentioned in Section 6 of the said Act.

This Act to be construed with Act II of 1865.

Short title.

2. This Act shall be read and taken as part of the said Act No. II of 1865.

3. This Act shall be called "The Rural Police Act Amendment Act, 1866."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Act No. II of 1865, provides for the remuneration of the Village Police from two sources,—a "Municipal cess" collected over and above the Government Revenue, and an assessment rated upon the proprietor in reference to the number of houses upon his estate. For the latter, he is authorized to reimburse himself by levying a house tax under the Act. Both receipts on being collected by Government, are thrown into a common fund from which the Police charges are defrayed.

In case a proprietor should neglect to conclude an assessment on the houses on his estate, or should do so at an inadequate rate; or in case he should prefer to levy the Chowkeedaree dues under any other local custom which he may think it preferable to maintain, he is under the Act at liberty to do so. The imposition of the house tax is not obligatory on the proprietor; it is optional and discretionary, just as his assessment of rent on the fields of his estate is optional and discretionary with him.

But in case he neglects to make a proper assessment, he is not the less bound to contribute to Government the same sum as if he had made a full and proper assessment.

This, which was originally contemplated by the proposers of the measure, was omitted to be provided for in Act No. II of 1865, as finally passed, and the object of the present Bill is to supply the omission.

The Bill provides that in case a proprietor fails to assess and report a full assessment under Act No. II of 1865, he may nevertheless be called upon to pay the same amount which he would have been rated at, if he had made a full and proper assessment under the Act.

W. MUIR.

WHITLEY STOKES,

*Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept. (Legislative).*

HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. 2684.

Simla, the 11th October 1865.

Notifications.—Mr. P. J. Paul assumed medical charge of the Station of Kyook Phyoo, in the Arakan Division, British Burmah, on the forenoon of the 31st August last, from 3rd Class Native Doctor Meer Bahadoor Allee.

No. 2686.

Dr. J. H. Condon, Civil Assistant Surgeon, Gonda, and Superintendent of the Gonda Jail, assumed charge of his office on the forenoon of the 25th ultimo.

No. 2688.

The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta has granted one month's privilege leave to the Reverend J. E. Tandy, Chaplain of Lucknow Cantonment.

No. 2692.

Mr. H. W. Bowen, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Oomrawuttee District in Hyderabad, returned to duty on the forenoon of the 30th of August.

No. 2698.

Dr. J. H. Condon, Superintendent of the Gonda Divisional Jail, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate to be exercised within the precincts of the Jail under his charge.

No. 2700.

Mr. R. F. Stack, Solicitor to Government, availed himself on the 29th ultimo, of the privilege leave granted to him on the 18th idem.

No. 2757.

The 12th October 1865.

Under the rules applicable to Military Officers in Civil employ, Lieutenant R. Stainforth, District Superintendent of Police, Durriabad in Oudh, has obtained three months' privilege leave from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

Mr. H. A. F. Smith, Officiating Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Fyzabad, will officiate for Lieutenant Stainforth, during his absence or until further orders.

No. 2759.

Lieutenant R. Stainforth, District Superintendent of Police, Durriabad, availed himself on the afternoon of the 26th ultimo, of the leave granted to him in Notification No. 2757 of this date.

No. 2761.

Mr. J. Garrett, Director of Public Instruction in Mysore, returned from privilege leave and resumed charge of his duties on the 20th September.

No. 2763.

Captain H. Lewis, Master Attendant, Rangoon, returned from privilege leave and resumed charge of his office on the forenoon of the 25th September.

E. C. BAYLEY,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. 860.

POLITICAL.

Simla, the 12th October 1865.

Notification.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to confer, as a personal distinction, the title of "Rajah Bahadur" on Raj Krishna Sing, Zemindar of Soosung in the Mymensing District in Bengal.

No. 2011.

GENERAL.

The 10th October 1865.

Notification.—Surgeon A. V. Ward, Bombay Medical Establishment, is appointed temporarily to the medical charge of the Indore Residency, during the absence on leave of Assistant Surgeon T. Beaumont, M. D.

W. MUIR.

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 2002.

GENERAL.

The 7th October 1865.

Notifications.—Captain C. J. Pearse, Officiating Deputy Superintendent of the Bangalore District, has obtained privilege leave of absence for two months from the 1st instant, or from the date he may avail himself of it.

No. 2004.

Captain T. Cadell, v. c., Deputy Bheel Agent and Political Assistant at Manpore, availed himself on the 7th ultimo, of the leave granted him in G. O. No. 1845, dated 11th September, making over charge of the current duties of his office to Lieutenant G. F. Blowers, Adjutant of the Malwa Bheel Corps, on the same date.

No. 2006.

With reference to the General Orders noted in the margin, Lieutenant A. H. Eckford, Assistant Commissioner of Sultanpore in Oudh, has obtained a further extension of leave to the 15th October 1865, under medical certificate.

No. 2021.

The 10th October 1865.

Major H. M. Elliott, First Class Deputy Superintendent of the Shimoga District in Mysore, resumed charge of his office from Major J. J. Hamilton, on the 15th September 1865.

No. 2023.

Major J. Stubbs, Officiating First Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad, returned to his duty on the afternoon of the 9th ultimo, from the privilege leave granted him in G. O. No. 1837, dated 9th September 1865.

No. 2025.

Captain E. Thompson, Deputy Commissioner and Settlement Officer of Seetapore, returned to his duty on the 24th ultimo, from the privilege leave granted him in G. O. No. 1538, dated 22nd July 1865.

No. 2038.

The 12th October 1865.

Mr. W. H. Kerr is re-appointed to the office of Superintendent of Coorg from the date of the expiration of the leave granted him in G. O. No. 582, dated 13th March 1865.

A. COLVIN,

Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 2778.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Financial Department, Simla, under date the 6th October 1865.

READ a letter dated 29th August 1865, from Mr. M. H. Foster, Commissioner of Inquiry into Indian Accounts, containing his views regarding the formation of a Central Office of Account.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council observes that there is already a Central Office of Account, viz., that of the Auditor General of India, but the work hitherto prescribed for it has to be modified and adapted now to the requirements of the new system of accounts.

2. From various causes it was deemed inexpedient, under the old system of accounts, to obtain from the Account Offices other than annual accounts of the actual receipts and charges of the several Presidencies and Provinces. The monthly and quarterly Statements of receipts and disbursements fulfilled but imperfectly the purpose of an account of actual receipts and charges.

3. Under the new system, however, the abolition of pre-audit, and the separation of Cash Accounts from Store Accounts in the Civil and Military Departments, and of the accounts of the Military and Public Works Departments from those of the Civil Department, have facilitated materially the submission henceforth of monthly accounts of audited receipts and charges by the several Offices of Account in the Civil, Military and Public Works Departments.

4. To utilise these monthly accounts at the earliest practicable period, they should be incorporated monthly in Imperial Books, which the Central Office will keep, for shewing the Revenues and charges of India, as well as of each Presidency and Province.

5. The procedure described in the 21st to the 33rd and 36th and 37th paras. of Mr. Foster's Memorandum, will be followed in the submission of accounts to the Central Office, and in the preparation there of the Imperial Books; and at the close of the year, the annual Finance and Revenue accounts for submission to Parliament, will be prepared from those books.

6. In order that the Imperial Books may be opened without delay, the Central Office of Account will accept from the Accountants General of the several Presidencies and Provinces, and from the Military and Public Works Departments, approximate balances for the 30th April 1865, which can be set right afterwards by corrective entries.

7. And in order that the monthly accounts of the local Accountants General may be rendered promptly to the Central Office of Account, the Governor General in Council requests that the several local Governments and Administrations will issue stringent orders for the punctual submission of the monthly Treasury accounts by Officers in charge of Treasuries.

8. If punctuality be ensured in this respect, "there is no reason," as observed by Mr. Foster, "why the monthly abstract accounts of the several Presidencies and Provinces, should not be transmitted to the Central Office within four weeks after the expiration of each month. The accounts of such Treasuries as lie at a great distance from Head Quarters, and are habitually late in their arrival, should be treated as accounts of the subsequent month," except in the last month of the financial year. For the submission of the accounts for that month to the Central Office, a little longer time will be allowed.

9. Under these orders, the monthly and quarterly Statements of receipts and charges, which appertain to the old system of account, will be dropped as soon as they can be superseded by the monthly account of audited receipts and payments under the new system.

10. In connection with this revised procedure for a monthly in place of an annual consolidation of the accounts of receipts and charges of India, it is necessary to revise the several Establishments under the Officer who is Auditor General of India and Accountant General to the Government of India.

11. Henceforth, this Officer will be called Comptroller General of Accounts,—the Board of Audit, which has been in abeyance for some time, being hereby abolished.

12. The Comptroller General will deal, on his own authority, with all ordinary questions relating to Indian accounts, such as the classification of receipts and payments, the processes of recording them, the mode of closing subsidiary heads of account, and the like, his decisions on these points, when they establish a general rule, being simply communicated to the Financial Department.

13. But questions affecting any two of the three Departments, Civil, Military and Public Works, or affecting the degree of control by the Supreme and local Governments, respectively, of particular items of receipt or payment, should be referred to the Government of India in the Financial Department, for settlement, in communication, if necessary, with the Secretariats of the Departments concerned,—or if any points of this character, affecting one Department only, be settled in accordance with the report of the Comptroller General of Accounts, by an order of Government in the Department concerned, the report and decision should be communicated to the Financial Department.

14. The fundamental principles also of the new system, *viz.*, the separation of Cash from Store Accounts, except in the Public Works Department,—the prohibition, save in a few authorized exceptional cases, of inter-departmental adjustments,—the restriction of Treasury Accounts, as far as practicable, to mere elementary facts,—are not to be relaxed by the Comptroller General of Accounts without a reference to Government.

15. The Budget and Regular Estimates will be consolidated by the Comptroller General, but they will be reviewed as hitherto in the Financial Department.

16. In Provinces where the Budget Estimate is printed, a copy will be sent to the Financial Department and to the Comptroller General respectively, but where this desirable end has not yet been attained, and the Budget is still furnished in manuscript, one copy only will be submitted, *viz.*, to the Financial Department, which Department, after reviewing the Estimate, will forward it to the Comptroller General for incorporation in the Imperial Estimates.

17. The Comptroller General of Accounts will have charge of the following duties, *viz.* :—

1st.—The management of the Public Debt, until the transfer of the duty to the Bank of Bengal.

2nd.—The accounts of the Treasuries which are under Officers who are immediately under the Government of India.

3rd.—The Central Office of Account.

18. For these duties he will be allowed the aid of a Deputy Comptroller General, an Assistant Comptroller General, and a complement of other Officers on the classified list of the Account Department, with the requisite Office Establishment.

19. But as, in connection with the arrangements now ordered, the cost of the Financial Secretariat must be reduced, the additional charge for the Comptroller General's Department, beyond the cost of the offices now under him, which are noted in the margin, should be met from the above-mentioned saving,—the new Department being organized by a redistribution of Officers rather than by any increase of expense.

ORDERED that a copy of this Resolution, and of paras. 21 to 40 of Mr. Foster's Memorandum regarding the Central Office of Account, be sent to the Foreign, Home, Military and Public Works Departments of the Government of India; the several local Governments and Administrations; the Comptroller General of Accounts; the several Accountants General, and to the Deputy Accountants General in independent charge. Also, that the Resolution, and paras. 21 to 40 of Mr. Foster's Memorandum, be published in the *Gazette of India*.

Extract, paras. 21 to 40, from a Memorandum by Mr. M. H. Foster, on the measures to be adopted for establishing a Central Office of Account in India.

21. Each Government and Administration will prepare and forward to the Comptroller General, a monthly Abstract of Receipts and Payments in the Form already laid down. This Abstract shows the Receipts,—1st, under the Main Heads, such as "Land Revenue," "Customs," &c.; and

See Auditor General's Circular No. 8, dated 3rd August, Forms Nos. 18 and 19.

2nd, under Minor Heads, such as, as regards the latter, "Imports," "Exports," "Miscellaneous;" and Expenditure under,—1st, Main Heads, such as "Land Revenue;" 2nd, Minor Heads, such as "Collectors' Establishments;" and 3rd, Detailed Items, such as "Salaries," "Contingent Charges," &c.

22. The Main and Minor Heads will be sufficient for the records of the Central Books, so that the detailed items may be omitted from these Accounts, though they will be included in the Abstract, for the purpose of reference in case of need. Before these Abstracts are dealt with in the Central Office, it would be convenient to strike out the annas and pies from the totals that are to be posted, increasing by one Rupee such totals as have the greatest number of annas in as many cases as will be sufficient to compensate for an equivalent number of Rupees lost by the omission of annas and pies.

23. The Military and Public Works Departments will also furnish monthly Statements of their transactions in the form prescribed by Government. In these the Main Ledger Heads will be "Army" and "Public Works," and the Minor Heads will consist of the Grants and other Heads of Service or of Receipt.

24. The Ledger will open with three General Accounts, *viz.*, "Government Account," "General Revenue Account," and "Grant Account." Then will follow the several Revenue and Receipt Heads, then the Expenditure and Payment Heads, and finally the Personal and Balance Accounts.

25. It is needless to give all the Ledger entries in detail, but the following are the main entries, and will be sufficient to show the principle upon which the Account is to be worked.

26. The Balance Account will show the total debit and credit, opening and closing balances which will appear on the several Heads of Account throughout the Ledger. The Grants will be debited to Government and credited to Grant Account; Revenues and other Receipts will be credited to the Heads of Receipt and debited to the Accountants receiving them. Sundry Services will be debited with the amount of payments, and the Accountants making them will be credited. The General Revenue Account will be credited with the amount of Revenue received, and the Heads of Revenue will be debited. The General Revenue Account, under which all the items of Revenue will be collected, will be debited, and Government will be credited with the total amount of Revenue.

27. On the other hand, the Heads of Expenditure will be credited with payments out of Grants, and the Grant Account will be debited with the amount of such expenditure. The balance on this account at the close of the year, will show either a saving on the Grants or an excess of Expenditure, and will be credited or debited to Government Account accordingly. The balance at the credit of the Government Account will represent the difference between assets and liabilities of Government, and will be carried to Balance Account. The balance on the Receipts Accounts will represent the sums at the credit of Funds, &c., and will be carried to Balance Account. The Balances

of Funds and Debt Accounts will be carried to Balance Account, and the debit balances on the Accounts of sundry Accountants will represent the amount for which they are indebted to Government, and being carried to Balance Account, the Books will be closed.

28. Under this arrangement the Books will display the whole of the financial transactions of the Indian Empire, including the Grants, the Receipts, the Expenditure, the Savings on the Grants or the excess of Expenditure, and the Balances.

29. A Table is added, which will exemplify Appendix C. these operations more clearly than words can do. It must be remembered that the Ledger Headings are put in classes, and many detail Suspense and Adjustment Heads are omitted, as they will follow the ordinary course and not affect the principles laid down.

30. There should be no "Profit and Loss Account." Profit should go to the proper Head of Revenue, and losses as charges against the Head of Service on account of which they have been incurred.

31. The entries will be carefully journalised monthly in a Journal, similar in shape to that now being introduced into the Bengal Account Office, with Debtor and Creditor columns on opposite sides. The Debtor and Creditor columns of the Journal should agree in amount at the close of each entry and thus check its correctness.

32. The Minor Heads will be thus dealt with and will be posted monthly into the Ledger, which will have a separate Heading for each Minor Head tabulated with inner columns for the separate Governments. This will not be difficult to arrange as regards space, if the annas and pies be rejected. These Minor Headings will be closed annually to the Major Heads for which an opening will be reserved at the commencement of each set of Minor Heads. The mode of closing the Major Heads has already been described.

33. A monthly Trial Balance Sheet should be prepared on a printed Form from the Ledger. The totals on the Debtor and Creditor side of this Sheet will correspond in amount with those on the Journal, in which the total should be carried on throughout the year. It need scarcely be stated that no entry should appear in the Ledger that does not also pass through the Journal, though supplementary details may be added to either, when found convenient, without interfering with the totals forming the actual entry.

34. Before the opening entries can be passed into the Books, it will be necessary to obtain from the several Governments and Administrations, and from the Military and Public Works Departments, a Statement of the closing balances on their Books at the end of the previous financial year, in order that the opening entries may be correctly made in the Central Books.

35. There will be considerable difficulty in obtaining an accurate Statement, owing to the state of arrear which pervades almost all the Indian Accounts. Every effort should be made to bring these up in the shortest possible time, and where correct balances cannot be obtained, rather than

delay the opening of the Books, it would be preferable to accept approximate balances, and as errors or discrepancies are discovered, to set them right by corrective entries.

36. When the Accounts have been brought into working order, a monthly Account should be prepared in the Form herewith annexed, showing in abstract the Balances and the Receipts and Payments throughout India brought together under the main heads, and giving in separate columns the transactions of the month, and the totals for the expired period of the year, the estimated amount for the 12 months being shown in the third column, so that an exact comparison can be made against the Estimates of the progressive revenue and expenditure. The twelfth monthly Account will show the total transactions of the year compared with the Budget Estimate. One copy of this Account should be submitted monthly
 Appendix D. to the Financial Department, and one copy to the Secretary of State. Specimen Forms of the Journal, Ledger, and Trial Balance Sheet are also attached.

37. The Annual Finance Accounts would be an extension of this Account, and would show the same transactions in greater detail. The Form of this Account appended to the Commissioner's Civil Report, has been sanctioned by Government under Financial Resolution dated 20th April 1865, sub-

ject to some trifling modification set forth in the Resolution.

38. These appear to be the main points to be dealt with in laying down a scheme for the establishment of a set of Imperial Accounts which will combine the whole of financial transactions in India, those which are conducted in England being for the present excluded from the Indian Books.

39. That difficulties will arise in the practical application of a system so new to India, is fully to be expected, but if the general principles laid down be kept in view, there is no reason to suppose that these difficulties cannot be successfully overcome.

40. The most stringent rules should be adopted for securing the punctual submission of the monthly Treasury Accounts, as a failure in this respect must be one of the chief obstacles to the successful working of any system of Account. When once the new system has been fairly established, there is no reason why the monthly Abstract Accounts of the several Governments should not be transmitted to the Central Office within four weeks after the expiration of each month. The Accounts of such Treasuries as lie at a great distance from Head Quarters and are habitually late in their arrival, should be treated as Accounts of the subsequent month, except, perhaps, those of the last month of the financial year, for the receipt of which a limited extra time may be accorded.

APPENDIX C.

Table of Ledger Entries.

DR.	GOVERNMENT ACCOUNT.	CR.
50,00,00,000	To Balance Account for Balance brought forward, being excess of liabilities over assets.	
42,80,00,000	To Grant Account for Grants.	
	By General Revenue Account for transfer of Revenue received	43,00,00,000
	By Grant Account for Savings on Grants	30,00,000
	By Balance Account for Balance	49,50,00,000
	GENERAL REVENUE ACCOUNT.	
	By Sundry Revenue Accounts for Revenue received	43,00,00,000
43,00,00,000	To Government Account for transfer of Revenue.	
	GRANTS ACCOUNT.	
	By Government Account for Amount of Grants	42,80,00,000
42,50,00,000	To Sundry Service Accounts for Expenditure.	
30,00,000	To Government Account for Savings on Grants.	
	SUNDRY REVENUE ACCOUNTS.	
	By Sundry Accountants General for Receipts	43,00,00,000
43,00,00,000	To General Revenue Account for transfer of Revenue.	
	SUNDRY EXPENDITURE ACCOUNTS.	
42,50,00,000	To Sundry Accountants General for Disbursements.	
	By Grant Account for Expenditure	42,50,00,000
	SUNDRY FUND AND DEBT ACCOUNTS.	
	By Balance Account for Sundry Credit Balances	5,00,00,000
50,00,000	To Balance Account for Sundry Debit Balances.	
	By Sundry Accountants General for Receipts	20,00,00,000
19,50,00,000	To Sundry Accountants General for Payments.	
5,60,00,000	To Balance Account for Credit Balances.	
	By Balance Account for Debit Balances	60,00,000
	SUNDRY ACCOUNTANTS GENERAL.	
10,00,00,000	To Balance Account for Balances brought forward.	
63,00,00,000	To Sundry Revenue and Fund Accounts for Receipts.	
	By Sundry Service and Fund Accounts for Disbursements	62,00,00,000
	By Balance Account for Balances carried forward	11,00,00,000
	BALANCE ACCOUNT.	
	By Government Account for Balance brought forward	50,00,00,000
5,00,00,000	To Sundry Fund and Debt Accounts for Credit Balances on Funds brought forward	
	By Fund and Debt Accounts for Debit Balances brought forward ...	50,00,000
	By Sundry Accountants General for Balances brought forward ..	10,00,00,000
49,50,00,000	To Government Account for Balance remaining at Debit of Government carried forward.	
	By Sundry Fund and Debt Accounts for Balances at Credit of Funds carried forward	5,60,00,000
60,00,000	To Sundry Fund and Debt Accounts for Balances at Debit of Funds carried forward	
11,00,00,000	To Sundry Accountants General for Balances carried forward.	
4,28,80,00,000		4,28,80,00,000

No. 2915.

The 13th October 1865.

Notification.—Mr. J. C. Harrison, Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner of the Allahabad Circle of Issue of Paper Currency, has obtained three months' privilege leave.

E. H. LUSHINGTON,

*Secy. to the Govt. of India.***MILITARY DEPARTMENT.***Simla, the 10th October 1865.*

No. 920 of 1865.—Captain (Brevet Major) James George Hathorn, Royal Artillery, 2nd Class Commissary of Ordnance, Assistant to the Inspector General of Ordnance, is allowed leave of absence for twelve months, from the 2nd instant, to visit Darjeeling on medical certificate, under the new Regulations.

No. 921 of 1865.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate:—

Major Robert Farquhar Webster, of the late 3rd European Regiment. { For twenty months, under the old Regulations.

No. 922 of 1865.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate:—

Lieutenant Henry Edgecumbe Eliot, of the General List, Infantry. { For twelve months, under the new Regulations.

No. 923 of 1865.—G. O. No. 804 of the 21st August 1865, permitting Gunner Charles Caldwell, A. Battery, F. Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, to reside and draw his pay in India as an out-pensioner of Chelsea Hospital, in accordance with the Royal Warrant of the 23rd July 1864, pending a reference to the Home authorities as to the amount of his pension, is cancelled.

No. 924 of 1865.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate:—

Lieutenant Charles James Durand, of the late 14th Regiment, Native Infantry. { For twenty months, under the new Regulations.

No. 925 of 1865.—The following appointments are made in the Army Commissariat Department:—

Sergeant and Acting Sub-Conductor Charles Simmons to be Sub-Conductor from the 23rd September 1865, *vice* Sub-Conductor George Blake, transferred to the Barrack Department.

Sergeant Samuel Jackson to act as Sub-Conductor from the 23rd September 1865, until further orders, *vice* Simmons, confirmed in that grade.

No. 926 of 1865.—The undermentioned Non-Commissioned Officer is admitted to pension as specified opposite to his name:—

Quarter Master Sergeant Joseph Walters, of the Erinpoorah Irregular Force. { 2s. 3d. (two shillings and three pence) per diem, payable in India.

No. 927 of 1865.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate:—

Captain (Brevet Major) George D'Aguilar, of the late 4th Regiment, Native Infantry, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, 21st Regiment (Punjab), Native Infantry. { For twenty months, under the new Regulations.

No. 928 of 1865.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that General Orders by the Governor General, No. 185 of 1840 and No. 143, dated 3rd May 1844, be cancelled, and that hereafter passage money be passed to Officers proceeding to Europe who may be entitled thereto, on a copy of the authority permitting them to go, and a certificate by the Commander, Agent or owner of the vessel that the Officer has engaged a passage.

The 11th October 1865.

No. 929 of 1865.—The services of Lieutenant R. F. St. A. St. John, of Her Majesty's 3rd Battalion, 60th Royal Rifles, a candidate for the Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department, with effect from the 12th September 1865.

No. 930 of 1865.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 900 of 1865, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to re-appoint Colonel H. F. Dunsford, c. b., Commandant, 28th (Punjab) Regiment, Native Infantry, to the Brigade Staff of the Army, temporarily, with the rank of Brigadier General from 1st proximo.

No. 931 of 1865.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Major General J. Welchman, c. b., of the Bengal Infantry, to the Divisional Staff of the Army, in succession to Major General St. G. D. Showers, c. b., deceased.

No. 932 of 1865.—Ressaidar Mahmood Ali Shah, of the 10th Bengal Cavalry (Lancers), is at his own request, permitted to resign the service from the date of publication of this Order at the Head Quarters of the Corps.

The 12th October 1865.

No. 933 of 1865.—In partial modification of G. G. O. No. 847 of the 8th September 1865, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the appointment of Subalterns of Her Majesty's British and Indian Forces, who have only passed the First Standard in Hindoostani, but who are in other respects qualified, to the post of Second Doing-duty Officer in Regiments of Native Cavalry and Infantry, on probation, provided that there are not sufficient Officers available who have passed by the Second Standard or by the P. H. Examination.

Such Officers will not receive any staff pay until they pass in the Second Standard, but from date of so passing they will be entitled to the usual allowances. They will, however, from date of joining, if belonging to the Infantry, be allowed Rs. 30 per mensem for one horse when attached to Infantry, and Rs. 60 for two horses if attached to Cavalry.

Failing to pass by the Second Standard within one year from date of appointment, they will cease to be borne as Second Doing-duty Officers, and if belonging to the British Service, will rejoin their Regiments.

This Order in no way interferes with the other provisions of the G. G. O. No. 847 of 1865, by which no Officer of a British Corps can be appointed to a Native Regiment who is not a candidate for the Staff Corps, and by which certain qualifications are required prior to appointment on probation, as well as at the termination of the year allowed for probation.

This Order is applicable to the three Presidencies.

No. 934 of 1865.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 847 of the 8th September 1865, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that, in special cases and as a temporary measure, where other employment is not available for them, Captains of the Staff Corps or Indian Forces (if duly qualified in the Native languages), may be nominated to the post of paid Doing-duty Officers with Regiments of Native Cavalry and Infantry.

This Order is applicable to the three Presidencies.

No. 935 of 1865.—The services of Lieutenant F. Firebrace, Royal Engineers, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

No. 936 of 1865.—Ressaidar Heera Singh, of the 2nd Regiment, Bengal Cavalry, is appointed Woordie Major of the Corps, with effect from the 1st May 1864, *vice* Shaik Ramzan Ally, invalided.

No. 937 of 1865.—Major O. Wilkinson, of the late 4th European Light Cavalry, Officiating Sub-Assistant Stud Department, is permitted at his own request, to resign his appointment in the Stud Department, and his services are accordingly placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The 13th October 1865.

No. 938 of 1865.—The undermentioned Officers have reported their return from England:—

	<i>Date of arrival at Fort William.</i>
Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) W. E. R. Roberts, late 54th Regiment, Native Infantry.	} 29th September 1865.
Lieutenant J. Johnstone, late 68th Regiment, Native In- fantry.	
Lieutenant F. W. Macmullen, General List, Cavalry.	

No. 939 of 1865.—The following order issued by the Government of Bombay, is confirmed:—

No. 484 of 1865, dated the 15th September 1865.— Granting leave of absence to Europe on medical certificate, to Lieutenant Henry Wil- berforce Clarke, Royal (Ben- gal) Engineers, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Class, Depart- ment Public Works.	} For twenty months, under the new Re- gulations.
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No. 940 of 1865.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate:—

Lieutenant Philip Henry Mascie Wynter, of the late 32nd Regiment, Native Infantry, Quarter Master 18th Regi- ment, Native Infantry.	} For fifteen months, under the new Regu- lations.
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No. 941 of 1865.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following temporary appointments:—

<i>Army Commissariat Depart- ment.</i> —Lieutenant T. N. Walker, Wing Officer, 13th Regiment, Native Infantry.	} To officiate as Sub-Assistant Commissaries General of the 2nd Class, un- til further or- ders.
Lieutenant W. R. Bunbury, Doing-duty Officer, 2nd Re- giment, Native Infantry.	

No. 942 of 1865.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

Lieutenant E. C. Codrington, Wing Officer, 5th Goorkha Regiment, to officiate as Staff Officer of the Force during the period Lieutenant Mackenzie may be employed on special service in Bhootan, or until further orders.

H. W. NORMAN, Col.,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 353.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 6th October 1865.

Notifications.—Sergeant William Ross, of the Artillery, is re-appointed to the Public Works Department as an Overseer of the 1st Grade, and posted to the Central Provinces.

No. 354.

Messrs. J. W. Fordham and W. Hoggan, Accountants, 2nd and 3rd Grades respectively, are transferred from the North-Western Provinces to the Rajpootana Office of Account; with effect from the 1st May 1865.

Mr. C. Ashton is appointed an Accountant, 4th Grade, on probation, and posted to the Rajpootana Office of Account, with effect from the same date.

No. 355.

The 10th October 1865.

The undermentioned passed Students of the Thomason Civil Engineering College, are appointed to the Engineer Establishment of the Public Works Department, in the grade of Engineer Apprentice, with effect from the 1st September 1865, and posted as follows:—

Mr. G. W. Dodsworth,	} To the Punjab.
„ W. H. Johnson.	
„ F. Rose,	} To the Central Provinces.
„ H. L. Monk.	

No. 356.

The undermentioned persons are appointed to the Public Works Department, as Overseers of the 3rd Grade and posted to Hyderabad, with effect from the 22nd August 1865:—

Wamon Anunt.
Gunnesh Wassoodeo.

No. 357.

The 11th October 1865.

Lieutenant E. L. Marryat, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Public Works Department, Central Provinces, is permitted to resign his appointment in the Department, with effect from the date he may be relieved of his duties, and his services are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

No. 358.

Sub-Conductor J. Morron, Supervisor, 1st Grade, is transferred from the North-Western Provinces to Rajpootana. This cancels that portion of Public Works Department Notification No. 342 of the 25th September 1865, transferring Sergeant W. Taylor to Rajpootana.

No. 359.

Mr. W. T. Maclean is appointed, as a temporary arrangement, to be an Accountant of the 3rd Grade, and posted to the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, with effect from 19th September 1865.

No. 360.

The 12th October 1865.

Mr. E. Hyde, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, is transferred from British Burmah to Bengal, with effect from the date he may be relieved of his duties.

No. 361.

Mr. J. T. Robinson, Accountant, 1st Grade, Bengal, temporarily attached to the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, will have the temporary rank of Deputy Controller, while employed on special duty at Bombay.

No. 362.

Mr. D. A. Gantzer, Accountant, 1st Grade, Bengal, at present officiating as Deputy Controller in Hyderabad, is transferred in the latter capacity, to the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, as a temporary arrangement, for special duty at Bombay.

No. 25F.

REVENUE—FORESTS.

The 10th October 1865.

Notification.—Mr. H. Leeds, Officiating Conservator of Forests, British Burmah, availed himself of the privilege leave granted him in Notification No. 22F., dated the 16th September 1865, on the 18th idem.

C. H. DICKENS, *Lieut.-Col., R. A.*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Bye-Laws for the Cities of Fyzabad and Adjoodhia.

The following Rules for the conduct of business and execution of Act XVIII. of 1864, by the Municipal Committee within the city and suburbs of Fyzabad, are, with the approval of the Chief Commissioner, Oudh, published for general information, and are to be considered in force from the 15th September 1865:—

Conduct of Business

- I.—There will be one Meeting in every month, *viz.*, on the third Thursday, at Meetings of Committee. 6 o'clock A. M. in summer, and 7 o'clock A. M. in winter.
- II.—The President, or, in his absence, the Vice-President, or, in the absence of both, the Secretary, may on Emergent or Special Meetings. any occasion arising, call an emergent Meeting by Circular or separate summons

upon not less than twelve hours' notice; but no business shall be transacted thereat other than that for which the Meeting may be called.

III.—Should occasion arise to postpone the regular Meeting, due notice must be given; otherwise the Bye-laws must be the guide of each member.

IV.—In the absence of the President, the Vice-President shall take the chair; in the absence of both, the Meeting to elect their own chairman.

V.—Five members shall constitute a quorum.

VI.—The Chairman shall, in case of equal division, have a second or casting vote.

VII.—The President shall regulate the course of all business to be brought forward, and preserve order. No discussion on any points of order shall be allowed, unless the President shall think fit to take the opinion of the members present.

VIII.—Any member present may submit a point of order to the President.

IX.—In proposing or discussing any question, each member shall speak from his place, always addressing the President.

X.—No member shall speak twice upon any motion or amendment, except the mover in reply.

XI.—Votes shall be taken by a show of hands, if the mover of any question demands a poll.

XII.—Every proposal or amendment shall be in writing, but unless required by the President, the proposal or amendment need not be seconded.

XIII.—All questions from one member to another, relating to the business of the Meeting, shall be put through the President.

XIV.—The Meetings of the Municipal Committee are, as a rule, open to the public, but strangers can be requested to withdraw if necessary.

XV.—All communications intended for the monthly Meeting, must reach the Secretary not later than noon of the day previous to any Meeting.

XVI.—All correspondence to be referred by the Secretary to the Sub-Committee to which it belongs, immediately on receipt, and their report to be made at next general Meeting through the Secretary.

XVII.—The division of duties shall be as follows, and members of the Sub-Committees shall be named on the first May of each year, and a list containing

the names of each Sub-Committee, will be hung up in the Committee's Office:—

1ST.—CORRESPONDENCE AND ACCOUNTS.

2ND.—SITES, BUILDINGS, REPAIRS.

3RD.—DRAINAGE, CONSERVANCY, POLICE AND ROAD.

4TH.—ESTIMATES.

XVIII.—The Sub-Committee will regulate and look after all works provided for in the Annual Budget.

XIX.—In all cases of exigency, the Sub-Committee shall have authority to act without immediate reference to the general Committee, if the cost does not exceed Rs. 500, provided the work is one of urgent necessity; and the Secretary, if the exigency be great, may act alone to the extent of Rs. 100; but in other case, an emergent Meeting at twelve hours' notice, should be summoned.

XX.—Any person desirous of purchasing or renting ground belonging to the Committee, for building or other purposes, shall submit a written application with plans to the Secretary, describing the locality and extent of the ground required,—such application will be made over to the Sub-Committee concerned, for report. In case of sale, the ground shall be measured and marked off, an upset price fixed, and the lot be put up to public auction, after being advertized by Town Crier for fifteen days,—such sales will be held at the Office of the Secretary, who will furnish a printed copy of the general terms of the sale.

XXI.—In cases of applications for land in the town on lease, the Committee shall be at liberty to determine the maximum rent and to select their tenant. Lands in civil line are rented at four Rupees per acre, *vide* Secretary to Chief Commissioner's Circular letter No. 81-2929, dated 2nd October 1863.

XXII.—The Committee may reject any application for grounds on rent or sale, without assigning reasons to the applicant, or may impose as one of the conditions, that buildings, out-buildings, and surrounding walls or enclosures, shall be of a certain character or value, and be constructed within such time as may be fixed at the time of sale or lease, subject, in case of failure, to resumption of the ground.

XXIII.—The names of streets shall all be gradually put up, and any person found guilty of destroying or defacing such indicators, shall be subject to fine.

XXIV.—No tenant of a house, holding a permanent or temporary lease, shall be allowed to sub-let without permission of the Committee first obtained.

XXV.—No member of the Municipal Committee shall be allowed to take any contract, or have any pecuniary interest in any contract granted by the Committee or their Municipal Engineer.

XXVI.—The Municipal Engineer will be the referee of the Committee in all engineering questions, large and small, and be guided in the performance of his duties by such Rules as may be framed by the Committee.

NUISANCES.

XXVII.—In addition to the nuisances provided for by the Acts quoted in the margin, the following are now defined as local nuisances within the cantonment and city of Fyzabad and town of Adjoodhia, and prohibited under the authority vested in the Municipal Committee, under Section 15, Act XVIII. of 1864, and subject to the penalty declared therein:—

1. **Quarring kunkur and digging for bricks without permission, or cutting down trees or grass on public ground.**
Excavations or Cutting Trees, &c.
2. **Leaving lands or buildings so neglected as to afford shelter to thieves or disorderly persons, or otherwise becoming a nuisance.**
Neglected buildings or land.
3. **Erecting any temporary or permanent building, wall, shed, awning, chubootra or enclosure, without license.**
Erecting walls, sheds, &c.
4. **Growing high crops without permission, such as are likely to be prejudicial to the public health, or to affect the public safety by affording cover or shelter to thieves and other bad characters.**
High crops.
5. **Picketting animals, or collecting carts or forming encampments on any public ground, without permission.**
Picketting cattle or forming encampments.
6. **Flying paper kites, or engaging in any other games in such manner as to be a nuisance, or likely to endanger passengers on the public roads.**
Flying kites.
7. **Collecting or depositing night soil and other filth in any place not specially set apart for that purpose.**
Filth deposits.
8. **Disobeying any order of the Committee acting as a Board of Health, for the removal of vegetation and under-wood calculated to obstruct ventilation, or neglecting to keep in repair and properly clear, an enclosure or premises.**
Committee as Board of Health.
9. **Neglecting in any estate, compound, enclosure or premises, to keep in proper repair and properly clean, any privy or latrine.**
Neglecting premises or latrines.
10. **Constructing drains or cesspools, or neglecting the same in such a manner as to affect the health of the public.**
Drains and cesspools.
11. **Using any place for purposes of nature, except the public latrines.**
12. **Begging in the bazaars or other public streets or thoroughfares of the civil lines and cantonment, or otherwise causing annoyance to passers by—provision having been made for a Relief Fund, and a Blind and Leper Asylum.**
Begging.

13. **Using driving roads during driving hours by camels and elephants or loaded carts, and using any portion of the road excepting the sides at other times.**
Camels, elephants, or loaded carts.

14. **Driving carriages, buggies, dog-carts or other conveyances after dusk, without clear lights on both sides of the same.**
Lights to carriages.

15. **Driving otherwise than on the left hand side of the road, or passing any other conveyances otherwise than by leaving them to the left hand.**
Driving on proper side of road.

16. **Letting loose, or allowing to stray or graze any cattle whatsoever, in any public place without permission.**
Stray cattle.

17. **Storing more than five maunds of saltpetre, or one maund of gunpowder, or five maunds of fireworks.**
Combustibles.

18. **Establishing depôts for hay and bamboos within city limits, except at such places and under such conditions as may be fixed by Sub-Committee of Conservancy.**
Hay and bamboos.

19. **Forming up or moving of processions at night on any public road, without a written order from the Superintendent of Police.**
Processions.

20. **Failure, on the part of Native musicians in processions, whether by night or by day, to cease playing at the approach of any carriage or other conveyance to which horses may be harnessed.**
Native musicians.

21. **Burying on any ground once publicly declared by the Committee as closed, or using an unlicensed cemetery.**
Burying ground.

22. **Disposing of any corpse in the river Gogra, or in any ravine or nullah leading to the river above the Dilkooosha Burning Ghât, as fixed by Sub-Committee, and in Adjoodhia above Ramghât.**
Throwing bodies into river, &c.

23. **Neglecting the removal, within a reasonable time, to the place set apart for the burial, of the carcass of any animal which may die on the owner's or occupier's premises.**
Carcasses of animals.

24. **Destroying trees or plucking fruits or flowers in public garden.**

25. **Making a public thoroughfare of public gardens intended only for pleasure seekers.**

CHAPTER II.

MUNICIPAL ENGINEER.

1. **He will not be a Member of the Committee, but will be required to be in attendance, when requisite, at their Meetings, to give his opinion on questions relating to his Department, and also of laying before the Committee any projects which require their sanction.**
Engineer not to be a Member of the Committee.

2. The Municipal Engineer and his subordinates will be considered the custodians of all municipal property, such as bridges, roads, drains, &c.; they will constantly keep themselves informed of their state, and bring to notice any repairs that may be from time to time required.

3. He will have an Office Establishment perfectly distinct from the writer to the Municipal Committee, who will have nothing to do with the accounts or Municipal Engineer.

4. For this Office Establishment, one writer and one draftsman with a moonshee will suffice; the Establishment now proposed and subject to revision after one year, will consist of—

1. Municipal Committee Establishment, } As
2. Office Establishment, } below.

The former to include all darogahs, chowkeedars, &c., employed in general supervision, or in guarding general stores not chargeable to any particular work; and the latter, all writers employed in preparing general accounts, draftsman, personal chuprasses and other men who might be strictly included in the term, and who are not chargeable to any particular work. The principle must be enforced that, as far as possible, chowkeedars, moonshees and other men of the kind, when employed on one or two works,

Certain Establishment to be charged to work.

should be charged to those works—their pay being covered by the estimated cost of such works.

5. This system is now followed in the Public Works Department, and answers well. No work should be commenced (except in urgent cases), otherwise than on a regular estimate signed by the Municipal Engineer, accompanied, where necessary, by proper drawings, and sanctioned in writing by the proper authority, according to the rules in force.

6. A list of works in progress during each month, will be submitted at its close to the Municipal Committee, showing the authority (which should invariably be given in writing), and noting any works completed during the month. The Committee would thus be kept cognizant of all that is being done.

7. The rates assumed should be examined and passed by the Executive Engineer, or any other professional Member of Committee; and the calculations of the abstract being checked in the Municipal Committee's Office, the estimates should then be laid before the Committee for orders.

8. The Municipal Engineer will have formal sanction in writing for all expenses that he has to incur, and will be responsible for working within the estimate and amount sanctioned, or should he find he is unable to do so, for at once reporting the matter and obtaining sanction for the further outlay required, by means of a supplementary or revised estimate prepared on the same principle as the original one.

9. All sanctions will be entered by Committee in a ledger, and grants of cash on the Municipal Engineer's monthly applications, will be made in reference thereto and entered on the other side. This will check the applications in a general way, and they should also be considered in a reference to the possibility and probability of expending the sum asked for, before the next application is due.

10. On sanctioning the application of Municipal Engineer for funds, the amount will be placed at his credit in the Deputy Commissioner's Treasury, and he will effect all payments above Rupees twenty in amount by check on his Treasury, in favor of parties actually entitled to receive the money.

11. No disbursements shall be made by Municipal Engineer through overseers or others.

12. Figured abstracts, as kept in Public Works Department, will be kept by Municipal Engineer, shewing the expenditure on each sub-heading of estimate. These figured abstracts are for the purpose of preparing the accounts, and will not be ordinarily submitted to the Committee; but such abstracts, as well as such books, papers and documents of all sorts, as relate to the business and duties performed by the Municipal Engineer for the Committee, are to be the property of the Committee, and freely open to immediate inspection and liable to instant delivery, agreeably to orders by the Committee.

13. The Municipal Engineer will submit monthly bills for works done during the month. These bills will be passed on similar principle as the abstract of estimate, so as to allow comparison therewith; and after checking the rate, they will be compared by Committee with estimate, and if below estimate, the money will be paid; if above, satisfactory explanation will be demanded.

The Municipal Engineer will be responsible for the proper preparation of these bills, both in regard to quantities of work returned and the cost stated.

14. On the completion of any work, the Municipal Engineer will report concisely that the work has been properly and efficiently executed according to the estimate, or otherwise detailing the actual state of the case, and will attach to such Completion Report the certificate as per margin. The Committee will then have the work examined as thought necessary, the total cost of the work will be taken out from the bills, &c., and if satisfactory, the work will be formally passed, and until formal passing, the Municipal Engineer will remain responsible in every way for the work, both as regards quality, charges made, quantities returned, &c.

15. The Municipal Engineer will keep a book containing *bond fide* entries of all receipts and disbursements, the latter being supported by receipts for all sums, except money paid away direct to work people; a copy of the cash book signed by the Municipal Engineer and accompanied by the vouchers, should be sent to Municipal Committee every month for record.

16. In case of old stock being expended, the bill would show the actual cash expenditure, and a memorandum of stock expended with its estimated value at current rates.

17. Stock accounts, where articles are not used when bought, should be kept, shewing exactly how all materials are expended and whence received; but these would only be liable to be produced if called for, as would all the records in the Engineer's Office, which are the property of the Committee.

18. Every man employed on the works should be directly under the Engineer, and no orders should be given to the overseer employed under him, except through him.

19. There is a certain class of work, such as small repairs to roads and drains, or buildings, &c., which need not and cannot be estimated beforehand. For these, a lump sum might be allotted, *viz.*, the Rupees two hundred, cooly establishment and the expenses incurred, passed on bills similar to those already mentioned; specific entries for specific objects should always be insisted on. The Committee should have the power of comparing the cost of similar works, which can only be obtained in the above manner.

20. The Sub-Committee of accounts will audit and report on them once every three months.

CHAPTER III.

Rules for appointment, suspension, and removal of Officers and servants of the Committee, under Section 15 of the Municipal Act.

1. The appointment of Municipal Engineer will be made by the General Committee alone. If he belongs to the Department Public Works, his dismissal can only be ordered in communication with that Department; but the Committee have power to suspend him for misconduct for any period, and during such suspension he will be liable to be put on one-fourth salary. If he is not in the public service, the Committee can suspend or remove him as they think fit.

2. The Municipal Committee are empowered to investigate all cases in which the Municipal Engineer is concerned, and, after due enquiry, to determine what is "misconduct" under the above rule, and the Municipal Engineer will be bound to attend all enquiries ordered by the Committee.

3. The appointment, suspension, or removal of all other servants of the Committee, rests generally with that body; but Sub-Committees have also the power to dismiss any servant on a salary less than Rupees fifty per mensem, provided that he is allowed an appeal to the General Committee, and provided, if he is working under the Municipal Engineer, that Officer be consulted.

4. All servants alluded to in the previous Section are liable to fine, provided that any fine by a Sub-Committee can be appealed to the General Committee.

5. The Municipal Engineer will have power to punish by fine or dismissal any man employed under him, receiving not more than Rupees twenty a month.

6. The Municipal Engineer or any person employed by the Committee shall not have a personal pecuniary interest, directly or indirectly, in the construction of any building or performance of any engineering or other work, except with the special sanction of the Municipal Committee previously obtained, or in the manufacture, supply, or sale of building materials.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST.

LEFT half of Currency Note ^A₂₆ 10471 of the Allahabad Circle, for Rs. 20, in transit by post between this and Benares, on the 30th August 1865.

JUGBUNDHOO CHATTOORJEE,
Head Clerk.

DEPY. COMM'R.'S OFFICE,
OONAO,
The 5th October 1865.

NOTICE.

AN Exhibition of Arts and Manufactures will be held at Nagpore, from the 26th of December 1865 to the 2nd of January 1866.

Prizes to the amount of Rupees 15,000 will be awarded.

For particulars, apply to the Secretary to the Central Exhibition Committee, Nagpore.

NOTICE.

REQUIRED for the Akyab Treasury Department, a Head Clerk, salary Rs. 200 per mensem. None need apply who have not good testimonials both of their ability to fulfil the duties of the office, and general good character—these should accompany the application.

AKYAB;
DEPY. COMM'R.'S OFFICE, } E. J. SPILSBURRY,
The 15th September 1865. } Depy. Commissioner.

NOTICE.

REQUIRED for the Akyab Deputy Commissioner's Office, a Revenue Head Clerk, salary 150 Rs. per mensem. Testimonials of the applicant's knowledge of the Revenue duties and general good character requisite, and acquaintance with the Burmese language, on the applicant's part, is also expected.

AKYAB, } E. J. SPILSBURRY,
The 15th September 1865. } Depy. Commissioner.

The Sarawuk, Jaenee, Hindustan Banking and Trading Company "Limited."

Registered under Act XIX. of 1857 and Act VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

CAPITAL—Rs. 2,50,00,000.

In 250,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each, of which more than half have been taken up.

FIRST CALL RS. 10 ON EACH SHARE.

No further Call will be made this year.

Intending Subscribers are requested to send in their applications *forthwith* with remittances.

TEMPORARY HEAD OFFICE:

CALCUTTA, NO. 186, OLD CHINA BAZAR.

DIRECTORS:

PUNDIT SOW CHUNDER, of Delhi, Banker.

LALLAH CHEERUNJEE LALL, of Delhi, Banker.

LALLAH DOYARAM DOSS SARAWUK CHOWDRY, of Furrucknuggur and Calcutta, Banker and Merchant.

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LALLAH MOHUN LOLL, Deputy Magistrate of Noker, Saharunpore.

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RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED.

On floating Deposits payable on demand, if not less than Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000,—unless special arrangements are made,—2 per cent. per annum.

At 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.

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The above rates will be applicable to orders from places within the limits of Hindustan; but on those from other quarters a different or increased charge will be made.

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LALLAH DOYARAM DOSS SARAWUK CHOWDRY,

Managing Director and Secretary.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Gazette of India.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1865.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.

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Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Cutting down of trees by Officers of the Trigonometrical Survey.

From A. P. HOWELL, Esq., Under Secy. to Govt. of India, Home Dept., to Secy. to Govt. of Bengal,—No. 539, dated the 17th January 1865.

I am directed to bring to the notice of the Lieutenant Governor the fifth article in the Editorial of the *Hindoo Patriot** of the 16th instant, and to request that, under the orders of

His Honor, an enquiry may be made into the real facts regarding the cutting down of trees by Officers of the Trigonometrical Survey, and the result reported to this Department.

From the Hon'ble A. EDEN, Secy. to Govt. of Bengal, to Under Secy. to Govt. of India, Home Dept.,—No. 692 T., dated H. M.'s Yacht *Rotas*, the 6th August 1865.

In continuation of letter from this Office, No. 4133, dated the 20th June last, I am directed to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, copy of a letter No. 145, dated the 11th ultimo, and of its enclosures, from the Commissioner of Nuddea, furnishing a full report on the complaints made against Mr. Ryall, of the Trigonometrical Survey, for an oppressive exercise of his authority while conducting operation in the suburbs of Calcutta.

2. I am to say that the proceedings of Mr. Ryall and his subordinates seem to have been arbitrary and vexatious, and to have been characterised by want of tact and an indifference to private rights.

3. The Lieutenant Governor finds it difficult to understand that Colonel Walker should, as he professes to do in his letter No. 106, dated 18th April last, to the Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs, copy enclosed, really suppose that Act VI of 1857 is in any way applicable to such cases.

4. His Honor does not recommend that the powers of the Survey Department, to enter upon lands and destroy property, should be legalized, as proposed by Mr. Dampier. The difficulty probably only occurs in thickly-populated towns, and might probably be obviated to a very considerable extent by the use of high points of observation, erected on the tops of houses under private arrangements with the owners. When the Officers of the Survey Department are impeded, they should apply to the Collector of the District, who will probably in most cases be able to adjust the difference between the Survey Officers and the parties opposing them.

From H. L. DAMPIER, Esq., Commr. of the Nuddea Division, to Secy. to Govt. of Bengal, Fort William,—No. 145, dated Calcutta, the 11th July 1865.

As required by Government Order No. 3381, dated 11th May (the enclosures of which are herewith returned), I have the honor to forward copy of a very complete Report* by the Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs, on the complaints against Mr. Ryall, Assistant Surveyor of the Trigonometrical Survey Department. The Report of the Deputy Magistrate, Moulvee Dullooddeen Khan, who held a local enquiry, is annexed in original.

2. I concur generally in the conclusions arrived at, and the remarks made by the Magistrate.

3. In measuring the degree in which Mr. Ryall personally is to blame, it must be observed that, although entries into private closets, and the destruction of private property for the purposes of the Trigonometrical Survey, are not, as far as I can find, authorized by any law, such illegal acts appear to be part of the recognized system of the Department, in fact they are indispensable to the performance of the Surveyor's work; it will be seen that Mr. Ryall's action in the present instance is approved by the superior Officers of his Department. I suppose that the rule which they would lay down for the guidance of their subordinates, is to do all in their power to conciliate and obtain

the permission of proprietors, before entering on their premises; but where the Natives are obstinate and will not be reasonable, on no account to allow their objections to interfere with the very expensive and important work of the Survey. If there is an understanding in the Department that the subordinates are expected to act on these principles, Mr. Ryall can be blamed only for his failure to give notice to the proprietors, and to endeavour to obtain their permission before entering on their premises. It does not appear that any unnecessary damage was done.

4. I must, however, say that I do not believe that the most delicate and judicious management on the part of Mr. Ryall would have enabled him to clear his way without opposition from a single occupant or owner. Property in the suburbs is valuable; and there are many who would rather litigate to the last extreme, than allow their private premises to be meddled with.

5. I therefore recommend, with the Magistrate, that the Surveyors of this Department be armed with legal authority to enter private premises, after due notice given, and to cut down such trees or other obstacles to the view as may be absolutely necessary for the purposes, paying such compensation as may be fixed (in case the parties do not agree) by the Collector or one of his subordinates.

6. For the damage done by Mr. Ryall's party to different proprietors in the suburbs, I recommend that the Survey Department be required to pay such compensation as may be assessed by the Collector.

From A. J. R. BAINBRIDGE, Esq., Offg. Magistrate, 24-Pergunnahs, to Commr. of Nuddea Division,—No. 976, dated Alipore, the 7th July 1865.

In reply to Government letter No. 2880 of April 19th, and your forwarding Memorandum No. 177 A of 13th May, with subsequent takeeds, I have the honor to submit the following report.

2. The result of local enquiry and the tacit admission of Mr. Ryall and the authorities of his Department, make it certain that in the course of their Trigonometrical operation, the premises of individuals were entered on, without notice, by bands of khalasees, and trees cut down or branches lopped away in spite of the remonstrances of the owners or their servants.

3. I see no reason to doubt that all this was necessary for the proper carrying out of the triangulation ordered. But I would point out that there is at present no Act empowering the Officers of the Survey, even after notice given, to enter upon the premises of any man who withholds his consent to their so doing. Section 24 of Act VI of 1857 is obviously inapplicable, though it is relied upon both by Mr. Ryall and Colonel Walker as a perfect answer to all objections raised. That Section applies only to Surveys carried on after declaration made in the *Government Gazette*, and with a view to the acquisition of the lands surveyed. It will thus be seen that the Officers of Survey are left entirely to their own tact and the good will of the people, for the proper carrying out of their operations.

4. I regret that I must express my decided opinion that Mr. Ryall neither attempted to exercise the tact, nor gain the good will necessary under the circumstances. He appears to have entered both gardens and houses without giving the slightest notice to the occupants, and to have dealt with their property in a manner which, unexplain-

ed and unpermitted, was calculated to provoke the worst possible feeling. I consider further that the defence raised by him in the case of Baboo Hurro Chunder Ghose, *viz.*, that the Baboo's garden having a wall only on one side, and a mere ditch on the three others, could not be seen to be an enclosure, is disingenuous. Mr. Ryall nowhere denies that he knew it to be a private garden.

5. The fact of entry without permission gained or even asked, being thus perfectly substantiated, it only remains to ascertain the amount of damage actually done. The Deputy Magistrate, Moulvee Dullooddeen Khan, who made the second local investigation, estimated the compensation due at Rs. 1,105. I am, however, of opinion that this is greatly overstated; Baboo Hurro Chunder Ghose himself estimated his loss at the nominal sum of Rs. 100, stating at the same time, that he wished less for compensation than for the punishment of the trespassers. The details of the damage done are briefly as follows:—

- 1 large Bombay Mangoe Tree cut to the stump.
- 1 large branch of smaller Mangoe Tree lopped off.
- 1 large Bombay Mangoe Tree considerably lopped.
- 1 Guava Tree well lopped.
- 1 Pomilloe Tree ditto.
- 1 Asoke Tree cut to the stump.
- 1 Betel Nut Tree ditto.
- 1 Plum Tree ditto.

6. It appears from the correspondence in this case, that when the superior Survey Officers proceed to the spot to test the work done by Mr. Ryall and their other subordinates, it is usual for them to settle the compensation for all damage done, in communication with the parties suffering the same. It may be sufficient if, in the present instance, they award the compensation in proportion to the damage found by the Deputy Magistrate to have been committed, and not in accordance with the erroneous list furnished by Mr. Ryall. Funds being apparently provided for such uses in that Department, it would be better that no unnecessary deviation from the usual routine should be permitted now.

7. Lieutenant Thuillier, in para. 3 of his No. 44, to the address of Lieutenant Colonel Walker, states that before proceedings were commenced, he addressed the Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs on the subject. That application, copy of which is enclosed, made no mention of operations in the suburbs of Calcutta, and the Roobocaree addressed to the zemindars of the Pergunnahs named by him in consequence of that letter, merely requested them to aid in procuring supplies, coolies, and carriage, which was all that Lieutenant Thuillier asked for.

8. There had before this, it appears, been two criminal cases brought against the khalasees of Mr. Ryall and Mr. Ryall himself. In one of these, three khalasees were sentenced by Deputy Magistrate Abdool Luteef to three months' rigorous imprisonment, on the ground that they failed to prove that they had Mr. Ryall's orders for the trespass and mischief committed by them. This was a case of cutting down trees, and the order was upheld on appeal. It appeared in that case, that Mr. Ryall was not present in person. In the second case, in which Mr. Ryall was charged with invading the privacy of a man's house to fix a Flag Staff in his verandah, the case was struck off on default of the prosecutor. The prosecutor, in the former of these cases, has presented a petition

asking for compensation, which is filed with these papers. It might be sent to the Survey Department to settle the claim.

9. To prevent the recurrence of complaints of this description, it would be well if Government would lay down some rules for the Officers of Survey, to guide them in their dealings with the property of individuals, on which, for scientific purposes, it is necessary to enter. The perusal of all the papers in the case, leave a strong impression on my mind that when the European Surveyor has once pointed out the line of "ray" to be taken, the khalasees are left to themselves to clear it according to their own good pleasure; a closer supervision would ensure that no more damage is done than is absolutely necessary.

10. I enclose all the original documents in the case, requesting their return after perusal and ultimate orders.

Specification of damage.

- | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|
| 1 large Bombay Mangoe Tree cut down to the stump | ... | ... | ... |
| 1 smaller ditto, only one large branch cut down; but this branch being the stem, and severed at about three cubits from the ground, the tree will not bear fruit any more, so that virtually this tree was entirely destroyed | ... | ... | ... |
| 1 large Bombay Mangoe Tree, only partially cut down. This tree would not, for some years, produce more than half of what it did before ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1 Guava Tree ditto ditto | ... | ... | ... |
| 1 Pomilloe Tree ditto ditto | ... | ... | ... |
| 1 Asoka Tree, cut down to the stump. This was a very valuable and rare flower tree, the value of which cannot be exactly represented in money... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1 Plum Tree, cut down to the stump; but this tree would grow up to its original size in three years; such trees being of very rapid growth ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1 Betel Nut Tree, cut to the stump | ... | ... | ... |

4. With regard to the second point, I beg to state that the enquiries made by me have fully convinced me that the Baboo's men were threatened with personal violence by the khalasees. When the latter were cutting down trees with axes, the *malees* remonstrated with them, on which the khalasees lifted the axes at them and threatened to strike them if they would dare to approach. My enquiries on this point were not confined to the residents of the garden only, but some of the respectable neighbours also told me the same story. Mr. Ryall, in his explanation, denies any threat being used by the khalasees, because no opposition, it is said, was offered by the Baboo's men. But it is highly improbable that while such valuable property was being wantonly destroyed by utter strangers, the men having the custody of the property should have remained quiet and offered no remonstrance or resistance whatever.

5. With regard to the third point, Mr. Ryall states in his explanation that the garden not being

From MOULVIE DULULOODDEEN, Deputy Magistrate, 24-Pergunnahs, to Magistrate of 24-Pergunnahs,—dated 14th June 1865.

With reference to your Memorandum No. 698 of the 18th ultimo, I have the honor to submit the following Report upon the explanation given by Mr. Ryall, of damage caused to Baboo Hurro Chunder Ghose's garden at Tollah.

2. The points raised in Mr. Ryall's explanation and required to be reported upon, are three,—*first*, what was the extent of damage caused to the garden? *secondly*, were the Baboo's men threatened with personal violence? *thirdly*, was Mr. Ryall justified in entering upon the garden and clearing the rays in the manner he did?

3. Mr. Ryall's statement as to the extent of damage caused is incorrect, because it is incomplete. From the enquiries made by me on the spot, the extent of injury sustained by the Baboo appeared to be as follows:—

Value of damage.

	Rs.
Calculated at ten years' produce, each year's produce being taken at Rs. 40 ...	400
Ditto ditto ditto ...	400
Calculated at five years' produce, each year's produce being taken at Rs. 40 ...	200
Ditto ditto, each year's produce being taken at Rs. 2 ...	10
Ditto ditto ditto ...	10
... ..	50
Calculated at three years' produce, each year's produce being taken at Rs. 5 ...	15
Calculated at ten years' produce, each year's produce being taken at Rs. 2 ...	20
Total Rs. ...	1,105

an enclosed one, he was justified, under the provisions of Section 34, Act VI. 1857, in entering upon it and clearing the trees, without giving any previous notice. In the first place, the Section and Act quoted by Mr. Ryall are not applicable to the present case. They refer only to lands taken up for public purposes under a declaration issued from Government, but no declaration was issued in connection with the garden in question. In the second place, the garden in question was enclosed on one side by a *pucka* wall, and on all other sides by a ditch, and this is the way in which all or at least most of the large and valuable gardens in the vicinity of Calcutta are enclosed. Under these circumstances, the manner in which the Baboo's garden was enclosed, was such as would bring it under the purview of Section 34, Act VI., 1857. Mr. Ryall was therefore wrong, even under the Section and Act erroneously quoted by him, in his justification.

6. It is not Mr. Ryall alone who cites Section 34 of Act VI. 1857, as justifying the Trigonometrical Survey officials in ray clearing; but Lieutenant Colonel Walker, Superintendent of Survey, also, in para. 2 of his letter No. $\frac{88}{196}$ of the 18th April 1865, appears to entertain the same mistaken notion. I think the Trigonometrical Survey officials ought to be disabused of this misconception, which seems to be general in their Department.

7. I have inspected the three stations selected by Mr. Ryall for the triangulation, and have satisfied myself that in order to make the stations mutually visible, it was necessary to clear away the trees; but it is a question whether Mr. Ryall was justified in selecting such stations as would necessitate the destruction of valuable property, without the consent of the owners thereof. I think he was not; because, however desirable it may be that every facility should be afforded for carrying out any scientific undertaking, no private property can be destroyed without the consent of its owner, unless justified by law. But there is no law authorizing the Great Trigonometrical Survey Officers to destroy any such property. Mr. Ryall might have acted in good faith; but in the eye of the law, his proceedings were totally illegal.

8. In order to prevent the dissatisfaction and annoyance now caused to the people, by the destruction of property in the direction of an intended line of Survey, either the present state of the law should be amended by moving the Legislature for an enactment, or the Survey Officers, in selecting their stations, should make a point to avoid such valuable trees and buildings, the owners of which cannot be got to consent to their being cleared away.

From LIEUTENANT COLONEL J. T. WALKER, R. E., Supdt., Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, to Magistrate of 24-Pergunnahs,—No. $\frac{166}{186}$, dated Calcutta, the 18th April 1865.

In reply to your No. 414, dated 23rd ultimo, I have the honor to enclose copies of a letter No. 44, dated 10th instant, from Lieutenant Thuillier, First Assistant, Great Trigonometrical Survey, under whose orders Mr. Ryall is employed; and a letter from Mr. Ryall, dated 28th ultimo, both on the subject of Baboo Hurro Chunder Ghose's complaints that his garden was entered and a number of trees felled, under the orders of an Officer of the Trigonometrical Survey.

2. In all Survey operations, whether of the most refined or most ordinary nature, it is essentially necessary that adjacent stations of the triangulation, on which the operations are based, shall be mutually visible, for no method has yet been discovered of measuring angles between objects which are invisible. In the suburbs of this city, a Surveyor has difficulty enough to select his stations, so as to avoid the numerous buildings that rise around him on every side; it is impossible for him to avoid both the buildings and the numerous trees which grow in every compound, and consequently the trees that happen to fall on the lines between the Trigonometrical Stations, must be cut down. This necessity is provided for in Section 34 of Act VI of 1857, which authorizes Officers employed on Survey duties to cut down and clear away any trees in the direction of an intended line.

3. The Officers of this Department have no particular pleasure in cutting down trees; on the

contrary, they would much prefer to find an open view around them at each station, and be spared the labor of clearing their own lines, which is the most harassing and vexatious of duties. But a duty it is nevertheless, and so essential to the progress of the work that it can in no wise be evaded.

4. I am satisfied that Mr. Ryall has taken every precaution against cutting down any tree needlessly, and that he has shewn much greater courtesy and consideration than he has met with in the execution of his disagreeable duties. His progress during the past field season has been little more than a third of what it would have been, but for the persistent opposition which he has had to encounter.

From E. C. BAYLEY, Esq., Secy. to Govt. of India, to Supt., Great Trigonometrical Survey of India,—No. 15, dated Simla, the 29th September 1865.

I am directed to transmit for your information the accompanying copy of a letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 692 T, dated the 6th ultimo, and of its enclosure, regarding the proceedings of Mr. Ryall in the suburbs of Calcutta.

2. The Governor General in Council, I am to inform you, considers the proceedings in this case, as found to be established by the Magistrate, to be very discreditable, and he regrets that they should not only not have received from you the censure they deserved, but that on the contrary you should have defended them,—and that, too, partly by reference to a law (Act VI of 1857) which has obviously no application whatever to the case.

3. The Governor General in Council sees in the circumstances of this case the necessity for desiring that you will at once prepare a Circular instructing your subordinates how to act in such cases for the future. Among other points they must be strictly prohibited from entering into any garden or compound without notice to the owner, and they should be directed, as a rule, to avoid including gardens or compounds between their stations, and where, as in the suburbs of a town, that may not be practicable, to seek the assistance of the Civil authority if their work is opposed, but on no account to permit recourse to threats or violence.

4. Your attention is also particularly directed to the concluding part of para. 9 of Mr. Bainbridge's Report dated the 7th July, regarding the impression left on his mind by a perusal of the papers in the case, that "when the European Surveyor has once pointed out the line of 'ray' to be taken, the Khalasees are left to themselves to clear it according to their own good pleasure." I am to observe that, however excusable such a mode of proceeding may be where operations are being carried on in an open country, it cannot for a moment be defended when the work of the Survey enters on a tract abounding in private houses and gardens; and that in such a position, the European Officer of the Survey should himself take measures to secure the assent of the owners before trees or any other obstacles are cleared away. If he fails, he should seek the assistance of the Collector; and eventually, should the owner be brought to terms, of an Officer of the Collector's Establishment, in view to a settlement of the amount of compensation to be given for any damage that may be done.

5. The suggestion made by the Government of Bengal that where Survey operations are carried on in thickly-populated towns, high points of observation might possibly be erected on the tops of houses under private arrangements with the owners, seems to the Governor General in Council

to be very deserving of your consideration.
6. His Excellency in Council, I am to state, quite agrees in the opinion expressed by the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal as to the inexpediency of giving legal power to the Officers of the Survey to enter upon private property.

Government of Bombay.

Price of Grain.

Table of the Price of Grain during the great famine of Sumwut 1869, A. D. 1812-13 and in subsequent years of scarcity, compared with the Price in A. D. 1863-64 and 1864-65, compiled from the Customs Records of the State of Rajcote.

Names of Articles.	In Sumwut 1869, A. D. 1812-13.		In Sumwut 1881, A. D. 1824-25.		In Sumwut 1890, A. D. 1833-34.		In Sumwut 1895, A. D. 1838-39.		In Sumwut 1902, A. D. 1845-46.		In Sumwut 1920, A. D. 1863-64.		In Sumwut 1921, A. D. 1864-65.		REMARKS.
	Seers.	Tolas.	Seers.	Tolas.	Seers.	Tolas.	Seers.	Tolas.	Seers.	Tolas.	Seers.	Tolas.	Seers.	Tolas.	
Wheat per Rupee ...	4	...	10	...	11	40	12	...	20	...	5	...	7	40	80 Tolas 40 Seers
Bajree ...	4	...	10	...	13	20	11	...	20	...	5	...	7	...	
Joowaree ...	8	...	13	...	23	...	13	...	28	...	10	...	8	...	
Gram ...	4	...	10	...	13	20	...	...	13	20	6	...	8	...
Ghee ...	1	10	1	15	2	10	1	60	2	...	...	60	1	...
Oil ...	2	40	4	...	5	...	4	...	5	...	2	...	2	...	
Moong ...	...	...	6	...	16	...	11	...	13	20	5	...	6	60
Urad ...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	5	...	7	...
Jagree ...	...	...	8	40	5	60	5	60	...	...	3	...	3	20
Rice ..	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	11	...	4	40	4	40

RAJCOTE,
13th September 1865. }

(Signed) S. C. LAW,
1st Assistant Political Agent,
In Charge, Kattywar.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Gazette of India.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1865.

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Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lucknow and Cawnpore Line.

Proceedings of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council, dated Simla, the 11th September 1865.

From Actg. Chief Engr., I. B. Railway Co., Oudh, to Chief Engr., P. W. Dept., Oudh,—No. 110, dated Lucknow, the 25th July 1865.

In answer to your letter requesting to be furnished with a report on the Lucknow and Cawnpore Line for the year ending 1st May last, I have the honor to send you the following information:—

- 1st.—Embankment—Finished.
- 2nd.—Cutting—Finished, except one.
- 3rd.—Bridges—Finished, except those over the Nagoah and Sye Rivers, which are at springing level of arches.
- 4th.—Culverts—Finished, except eleven of small size.
- 5th.—Ballast—Three-fourths collected and deposited alongside the line, ready for laying down.
- 6th.—Fencing—One-fourth executed.
- 7th.—Level crossings—Ditto ditto.
- 8th.—Stations—Most of the materials prepared.

The time of opening is entirely dependent on the arrival of the permanent way, rolling-stock, and telegraph. The latest advices from England state that these would all be shipped between July and September, in which case the line will probably be ready in twelve months from this date.

Railway Traffic Returns, Punjab.

Abstract of Comparative Returns of Traffic on the Punjab Railway, in continuation of Abstract published in Supplement to the Gazette of India, dated 11th February 1865.

Week ending	Receipts in	
	1865.	1864.
<i>Length open 45 miles in 1864-1865.</i>	Rs.	Rs.
1st January (1 day ending) ...	268	1,408
8th Ditto ...	2,912	3,023
15th Ditto ...	2,539	3,883
22nd Ditto ...	2,989	7,498
29th Ditto ...	3,092	4,293
5th February ...	3,231	3,921
12th Ditto ...	2,949	3,682
19th Ditto ...	3,437	5,300
26th Ditto ...	3,734	3,476
5th March ...	3,504	3,355
12th Ditto ...	4,176	3,654
19th Ditto ...	4,188	4,010
26th Ditto ...	3,780	3,984
2nd April ...	6,053	4,377
9th Ditto ...	3,953	4,667
16th Ditto ...	5,867	4,777
23rd Ditto ...	3,551	6,485
Total Receipts ...	60,223	71,793
Averages, Weekly ...	3,764	4,487
Averages, Weekly, per mile open...	84	100
<i>Length open 253 miles in 1865, 45 miles in 1864.</i>		
30th April ...	12,253	4,221
7th May ...	10,948	3,970
14th Ditto ...	7,867	4,322
21st Ditto ...	9,688	4,466
28th Ditto ...	8,382	4,548
4th June ...	12,748	5,767
11th Ditto ...	13,222	4,848
18th Ditto ...	14,881	3,852
25th Ditto ...	15,328	3,401
30th Ditto ...	14,682	2,118
Total Receipts ...	1,19,999	41,513
Averages, Weekly ...	12,000	4,151
Averages, Weekly, per mile open...	47	92
Grand Total Receipts ...	1,80,222	1,13,306
Averages, Weekly ...	6,932	4,358
Averages, Weekly, per mile open...	55	97

Government of Fort St. George.

Cinchona Operations in the Neilgherries.

Report on the Number and Condition of Cinchona Plants on the Neilgherries on the 31st July 1865.

Species.	Botanical Names.	Commercial Names.	No. of Plants.	Value per lb. of Dry Bark in the London Market.				REMARKS.
				s.	d.	s.	d.	
1	C. Succirubra ...	Red Bark	2,05,805	2	6	to	8 9	The number of plants planted out during the month is 11,434, making the total permanently planted out in the plantations 2,05,678.
2	C. Calisaya ...	Yellow Bark	2,958	2	10	to	7 0	
	Var Frutex ...							
	„ Vera ...							
3	C. Officinalis	Original Loxa Bark.	7,974	2	10	to	7 0	The month has been very stormy from the 4th to the 13th, and the plants on the 2nd Denison plantation have suffered considerably from the winds, especially the eleven plants planted out by His Excellency the Governor on the 30th August 1862.
	Var Condamenia (C. Uritusinga)							
4	Ditto	Select Crown Bark	4,21,640	2	10	to	7 0	
	Var Bonplandiana (C. Chahuarguera)							
5	C. Crespilla ...	Fine Crown Bark ...	3,139	2	10	to	6 0	
6	C. Lancifolia ...	Pitayo Bark ...	64	1	8	to	2 10	
7	C. Nitida ...	Genuine Grey Bark	2,786	1	8	to	2 9	
8	C. Species without name ...	Fine Grey Bark ...	8,500	1	8	to	2 10	
9	C. Micrantha ...	Grey Bark ...	14,917	1	8	to	2 9	
10	C. Peruviana ...	Finest Grey Bark...	3,389	1	8	to	2 10	
11	C. Pahudiana ...	Unknown ...	425	Unknown.				
	Total number of plants...		6,71,597					

TABLE II.

Memorandum of the growth of eleven plants of C. Succirubra, planted on the 2nd Denison Plantation at Neddivuttum, on the 30th August 1862.

No. of Plants.	Height in inches when planted on the 30th August 1862.	Height in inches on the 30th June 1865.	Height in inches on the 31st July 1865.	Growth in inches during July 1865.	By whom planted.
1	23	121	122½	1½	His Excellency Sir W. Denison.
2	16½	109	109¾	0¾	
3	19	111	112	1	
4	15	103½	104½	0¾	
5	27	123	124½	1½	
6	20	98	99	1	
7	20	112½	113	0½	J. W. Brecks, Esq.
8	18	117	119	2	Dr. Sanderson.
9	20	117	119½	2½	J. D. Sim, Esq.
10	20	123	123¾	0¾	Lieutenant McLeod.
11	18	106½	108	1½	P. Grant, Esq.
12	...	64½	68½	3½	Plant cut down for bark.

None of the plants on the 1st Denison or Markham plantations suffered materially from the effects of this storm, thus establishing a great importance of aspect for Cinchona cultivation. Some thousands of plants of the C. Succirubra are now in full bloom, and present a very attractive appearance; also several plants of the C. Calisaya, C. Micrantha, C. Peruviana, C. Nitida, C. Officinalis, and its varieties, we may therefore shortly expect an abundant supply of seeds of all the most valuable species.

The increase by propagation is 51,422, being 26,545 plants above the average of the last six months, making the total at the end of the month 6,71,597.

Table II exhibits the growth of eleven plants of C. Succirubra planted out by His Excellency the Governor

TABLE III.

Showing the height of twelve Plants of C. Officinalis planted on the Dodabetta Plantation, at Ootacamund, on the 30th September 1863.

No. of Plants.	Height in inches when planted on the 30th September 1863.	Height in inches on the 30th June 1865.	Height in inches on the 31st July 1865.	Growth in inches during July 1865.
1	19	84	88	4
2	14½	79	83½	4½
3	28	86	89	3
4	22	87	88½	1½
5	21½	85½	89	3½
6	28	97½	102	4½
7	22½	84	87	3
8	21½	81	84½	3½
9	21½	90½	94	3½
10	19½	84½	87	2½
11	24	89	93	4
12	24	87½	91	3½

and other gentlemen at Neddivuttum on the 30th August 1862. The average growth of these plants during the month is 1½ inches, being 2½ inches under the growth of last month.

One of the two plants cut down on the 20th of March 1863 for the bark submitted to Mr. Howard for analysis has made strong shoots of 68½ inches in height, giving the growth of 3½ inches during the month.

The twelve plants of *C. Officinalis* (a shrubby species) on the Dodabetta plantation, gives an average growth of 3½ inches, or ½ of an inch above the growth of last month.

The number of plants issued to the public during the month is 1,665, making the total number of plants distributed 80,898.

It is worthy of remark that during the heaviest storms, none of the older plants have been blown down, as they obtain great support from the dense mass of fibrous roots they produce.

OOTACAMUND, }
12th August 1865. }

(Signed) W. G. McIVOR,
Supdt., Govt. Cinchona Plantations.



The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1865.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

LEGISLATIVE.

Simla, the 4th October 1865.

THE following Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons accompanying it, are published for general information, by order of His Excellency the Governor General, under the 19th of the Rules for the conduct of business at Meetings of the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

A Bill for the Management of the Post Office, for the Regulation of the Duties of Postage, and for the Punishment of Offences against the Post Office.

1. Act No. XVII. of 1854 is hereby repealed, except so far as it repeals the whole, or any part of any other Act or Regulation, and except as to any act or offence which shall have been done or committed, or to any money which shall have become due, or to any fine or penalty which shall have been incurred, or to any proceedings which shall have been commenced before this Act shall come into operation.

2. Wheresoever, within British India, posts or postal communications are, or shall be established by the Government of India, the said Government shall have the exclusive privilege of conveying by post, from one place to another, all letters, except in the following cases; and shall also have the exclusive privilege of performing all the incidental services of receiving, collecting, sending, despatching, and delivering all letters, except in the following cases, that is to say—

(1.) Letters sent by a private friend in his way, journey or travel, so as such letters be delivered by such friend to the person to whom they shall be directed, without hire, reward or other profit or advantage for receiving, carrying or delivering the same.

(2.) Letters solely concerning the affairs of the sender or receiver thereof, sent by a messenger on purpose.

(3.) Letters solely concerning goods or other property sent either by sea or land, to be delivered with the goods or property which such letters concern, without hire, reward or other profit, or advantage for receiving, carrying or delivering such letters.

But nothing herein contained shall authorize any person to make a collection of such excepted letters for the purpose of sending them in the manner hereby authorized.

3. Wheresoever, within British India, posts or postal communications are, or shall be established by the Government of India, the following persons are expressly forbidden to collect, carry, tender or deliver any letter or letters, or to receive any letter for the purpose of carrying or delivering the same, although they shall not receive hire or reward for so doing, that is to say—

(1.) Common carriers of passengers or goods, and their drivers, servants or agents, except letters solely concerning goods in their carriages.

(2.) Owners and Commanders of ships, steamboats, or other vessels passing on any river or canal, or to or from any port in British India, and their servants or agents, except letters solely concerning goods on board.

4. For carrying on the service of the Post Office, it shall be lawful for the Appointment of Governor General of India in Council to appoint or to authorize the appointment of such Officer or Officers, with such official styles or designations, and to invest them with and delegate to them such powers not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, as the said Governor General of India in Council may, from time to time, deem expedient.

5. Wheresoever posts or postal communications are, or shall be established by the Government of India, postage, if prepaid by a stamp or stamps, as hereinafter provided, shall be charged

by weight on letters transmitted by the letter post by land, according to the following scale :—

On every letter not exceeding a quarter of a tolah in weight,—six pie.

On every letter exceeding a quarter of a tolah, and not exceeding half a tolah in weight,—one anna.

On every letter exceeding half a tolah, but not exceeding one tolah in weight,—two annas.

And for every half tolah in weight above one tolah, one additional anna; and every fraction of half a tolah above one tolah, shall be charged as one additional half tolah.

Every article transmitted by the letter post shall be deemed a letter within the meaning of this Section, unless it be an article on which a different rate of postage shall be chargeable under this Act.

6. Wheresoever posts or postal communications are, or shall be established by the Government of India, postage on newspapers, pamphlets, and other printed or engraved papers transmitted by the letter post by land, shall be charged by weight according to the following scale :—

On every newspaper, pamphlet, or other printed or engraved paper—

If the same shall not exceed six tolahs in weight,—one anna.

If the same shall exceed six, but shall not exceed twelve tolahs in weight,—two annas.

If the same shall exceed twelve tolahs in weight, there shall be charged and taken one additional anna for every six tolahs in weight above twelve tolahs; and every fraction of six tolahs above twelve tolahs, shall be charged as six additional tolahs.

An extra or supplement to any newspaper, bearing the same date as the newspaper and transmitted therewith under the same cover, shall be deemed part of the newspaper.

Nothing contained in this Act shall be construed to oblige any person to send any newspaper,

pamphlet, or other printed or engraved paper through the Post Office, but it shall be lawful for all persons to send the same in any other manner.

7. A newspaper, pamphlet, or other printed Newspapers, &c., or engraved paper shall not be how to be sent by sent by the letter-post at the post. rates prescribed in the last preceding Section, unless the following conditions be observed, that is to say—

(1.) It shall be without a cover, or in a short cover open at both ends.

(2.) There shall be no word printed on such newspaper, pamphlet, or other printed or engraved paper after its publication, or upon the cover thereof, nor any writing or mark upon it, or upon the cover of it, except the name and address of the person to whom it is sent, and the name and address of the sender.

(3.) There shall be no paper or thing enclosed in or with any such newspaper, pamphlet, or other printed or engraved paper.

8. Any newspaper, pamphlet, or other printed or engraved paper sent by the letter-post, in respect of which the above conditions shall not be observed, shall, together with any thing enclosed in or with the same, be charged with postage at the rate which would be charged on an unstamped letter of equal weight.

9. Proof sheets marked as such, may be sent Proof sheets, by the letter post at the rates prescribed for newspapers, provided the contents be correctly certified on the cover by the signature in full of the sender; otherwise the same shall be charged with postage at the rate which would be charged on an unstamped letter of equal weight.

10. Inland banghy postage shall be charged by weight and distance, on parcels sent by the banghy post, according to the following scale :—

FOR DISTANCES			IF NOT EXCEEDING IN WEIGHT						
			20 Tolahs.	100 Tolahs.	200 Tolahs.	300 Tolahs.	400 Tolahs.	500 Tolahs.	600 Tolahs.
	Miles.		Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
Not exceeding	100	...	0 2	0 4	0 8	0 12	1 0	1 4	1 8
Not exceeding	300	...	0 6	0 12	1 8	2 4	3 0	3 12	4 8
Not exceeding	600	...	0 12	1 8	3 0	4 8	6 0	7 8	9 0
Not exceeding	900	...	1 2	2 4	4 8	6 12	9 0	11 4	13 8
Not exceeding	1,200	...	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0
Exceeding	1,200	...	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8

Provided that not more than one letter shall be enclosed in a banghy parcel, under a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees. All articles not exceeding twelve tolahs in weight, sent through the Post Office, shall be conveyed by letter-post and be charged with letter postage, unless specially directed to be sent by banghy post.

11. Banghy postage, when chargeable by distance under Section 10 of this Act, shall be calculated and charged according to a Table of Distances which shall be prepared by order of the Governor General of India in Council, on such principles as shall appear to him equitable and convenient, and may from time to time be corrected. And it shall be lawful for the Governor General of India in Council to declare that the distances from or to Post Offices not entered in the Table shall, for the purposes of this Act, be regarded as represented by the distances shewn in the Table, from or to the Post Offices nearest to them respectively. Each Post Master General shall prepare from the aforesaid Table, in the English and Vernacular languages, for the use of every Post Office under his control, a list of all the other Post Offices in India, arranged alphabetically, and showing the distance of each of them from the Post Office for the use of which it is made, and such list shall be affixed in some conspicuous place in such Post Office.

12. Whenever the Post Master General of any Presidency shall have notified in the official *Gazette* that the banghy post is conveyed with the letter post along any line of road, it shall not be lawful to send by the banghy post any letter or written communication of less weight than twelve tolahs, or any packet of newspapers; and every person who shall knowingly send by the banghy post along any such line of road, any such letter, written communication, or newspaper enclosed in a parcel, shall forfeit for every such offence a sum not exceeding fifty Rupees, and postage shall be charged for every such letter, written communication or newspaper, as if sent separately by the letter-post.

13. Where there is no banghy post established on any line of road, letters, parcels and other articles exceeding twelve tolahs and not exceeding forty tolahs in weight, shall be received and transmitted by the letter post. Letters shall be charged according to the scale in Section 5, and newspapers, pamphlets, and other printed or engraved papers, according to the scale in Section 6 of this Act, as the case may be; parcels and book packets shall be charged with banghy postage according to the scale in Section 10 or Section 15 of this Act, as the case may be, if it be certified in writing, on such parcel or book packet, under the full signature and address of the sender, that it does not contain any letter or other written communication, or any newspaper, or other article on which a higher rate of postage is chargeable under any Section of this Act.

14. If any such certificate be false, any such letter or other article contained in such certified parcel or book packet shall be charged with postage according to

the rate specified in Section 5 or Section 6 of this Act as if sent separately, and the sender shall be subject to the penalty hereinafter provided.

Parcels exceeding forty tolahs, to be forwarded at discretion of Post Master. Parcels exceeding forty tolahs and not exceeding six hundred tolahs in weight, shall be transmitted along any such line as banghy parcels; but it shall be in the discretion of the Post Master, or Deputy Post Master to whom such parcels are brought for despatch, to forward them at such times and in such manner as may be convenient.

15. On all parcels chargeable under Section 10 of this Act with banghy postage, according to distance when conveyed by land, ship postage shall be charged when they are conveyed by means of Her Majesty's Indian post by sea, according to the following scale, that is to say—

On every parcel not exceeding twenty tolahs, two annas.

On every parcel exceeding twenty tolahs, but not exceeding forty tolahs, four annas.

On every parcel exceeding forty tolahs, but not exceeding one hundred tolahs in weight, eight annas.

And for every hundred tolahs in weight above one hundred tolahs, eight additional annas. Every fraction of one hundred tolahs above one hundred tolahs, shall be charged as one hundred additional tolahs; and if such parcel be conveyed by Her Majesty's Indian post, partly by banghy and partly by sea, ship postage shall be charged in addition to inland banghy postage.

16. Subject to such rules and conditions as the Governor General of India in Council may from time to time direct, books, pamphlets, newspapers and of printed or engraved or manuscript papers other than newspapers, provided the postage thereon be prepaid by means of a proper stamp or stamps to be affixed thereon, as hereinafter provided, shall, if sent by the banghy post, be charged with the following rates of postage, without reference to the distance to which they may be carried:—

If not exceeding twenty tolahs in weight, one anna.

If exceeding twenty tolahs, but not exceeding forty tolahs in weight, two annas.

And for every twenty tolahs in weight above forty tolahs, there shall be charged and taken one additional anna; and every fraction of twenty tolahs above forty tolahs, shall be charged as twenty additional tolahs.

If the postage chargeable on any such book, or other article, be not prepaid as aforesaid, it shall be subject to the rate of postage prescribed for banghy parcels in Section 10 of this Act.

17. It shall be lawful for the Governor General of India in Council at any time to direct that all or any letters or other articles shall not be forwarded by post, unless the postage thereof shall be fully prepaid by means of a proper stamp or stamps; or that on all or any letters, or other articles on which the postage shall not be fully prepaid by a stamp

or stamps, or otherwise, as the said Governor General in Council shall direct, there shall be charged such higher rates of postage as from time to time may be deemed expedient, not exceeding double the rates of postage hereinbefore specified.

18. It shall be lawful for the Governor General of India in Council from time to time to authorize the levy of postage at rates different from those prescribed in this Act, provided that no increase be made in any particular of the rates prescribed in Sections 5 and 6 of this Act.

19. It shall be lawful for the Governor General of India in Council from time to time to direct that postage duties, different from the rates authorized by this Act, shall be chargeable on letters, or other articles to be specified in such order, sent through the post from or to any part of Great Britain, or any British Colony, or any Foreign Country to or from any places in British India. The postage charged on any letter, or other article specified in any order of Council made under this Section, whether under the name of steam postage or any other denomination, shall, after the rates of such postage have been published in the official *Gazette* of any Presidency, be recovered in the same manner as postage under this Act.

20. It shall be lawful for the Governor General of India in Council to fix, from time to time, rates of postage to be levied on all letters or other articles transmitted by post, by sea or partly by sea and partly by land from one port or place in India to another: it shall not be necessary that such rates be uniform; but they may vary according to the conveyance or route by which such letters or other articles shall be sent.

21. Any person posting a letter or other article shall be entitled to require that it shall be registered at the receiving Post Office, and that a receipt shall be granted for such registered letter or article; and it shall be lawful for the Governor General of India in Council to direct that, in addition to any rates of postage payable under this Act, a fee not exceeding four annas shall be charged on any letter or other article which the sender thereof shall require to be so registered, and such registration fee shall be paid on the letter or other article being delivered at the Post Office.

22. It shall be lawful for the Governor General of India in Council from time to time by order to declare in what cases registration shall be compulsory, and to direct that a double registration fee shall be levied on the delivery of any letter or other article which ought, under the order of the Governor General in Council, to have been registered at the time of posting, on which the registration fee shall not have been prepaid.

23. It shall be lawful for the Governor General of India in Council from time to time to fix and order any rate of postage to be charged for the conveyance of letters or other articles by express, in addition to or instead of any other rates of postage chargeable on such letters and articles under this Act.

24. On every letter or other article which shall be re-directed at any Post Office, or forwarded by post from any place to which it shall have been conveyed by post, there shall be charged for the postage thereof from the place at which the same shall be re-directed, in addition to all other postage paid or due thereon, the rate of postage to which it would be liable if posted and prepaid by stamp at the place where it shall be re-directed.

25. No person having delivered into any Post Office any letter or other article, shall be entitled to re-call the same; but nothing in this Section shall prevent the re-delivery of any such letter or other article to the sender thereof, subject to such Rules and Regulations, if any, as the Governor General of India in Council may from time to time provide in that behalf.

26. The person to whom any letter or other article, the postage of which has not been paid, shall be delivered, shall not be bound to pay the postage if he forthwith return the same unopened; but if he open the same, he shall be bound to pay the postage due thereon. If he forthwith return the same unopened, the sender of the letter or other article shall be bound to pay the postage thereof. If any person shall refuse to pay any postage which he is legally bound to pay for any letter or other article, the same may be recovered for the use of the Secretary of State for India by any Post Master General, or by any Officer in charge of a Post Office by order of a Post Master General, in the same manner as a fine may be recovered under this Act; and it shall be lawful for the Officer in charge of any Post Office to withhold from the person so refusing, until such postage be paid, any other letter or other article addressed to that person, not being superscribed as on Her Majesty's Service. Provided always, that if a letter or other article shall appear to the satisfaction of the Post Master of the office of delivery to have been maliciously sent for the purpose of annoying the person to whom it is addressed, the Post Master of the delivery office may remit the postage.

27. *Clause 1.*—A list of all letters and other articles posted and addressed to persons who cannot be found, shall be prepared daily in every Post Office, and exposed for not less than two weeks in the most conspicuous part of such office; and all such letters and other articles which shall have remained three weeks unclaimed in any office, shall, if the sender's name and address are written on the cover, be returned to the posting office to be delivered to the sender free of all charge: all letters and other articles, of which the sender's name and address cannot be ascertained, unless they be opened, shall, after remaining unclaimed for three weeks as above, be forwarded to the office of the Post Master General of the Presidency.

Clause 2.—The Post Master General, or some person duly appointed for the purpose and bound to secrecy, shall immediately open all such letters or other articles, and if the address of the sender can be discovered, shall enclose them in Dead Letter covers and return them to the sender. All letters and other articles, of which neither the person addressed

nor the sender can be found, shall, after they have remained unclaimed in the office of the Post Master General for one year, be destroyed.

Clause 3.—All money found in any unclaimed letter, or other article, shall be paid into the public Treasury; and all other valuable property found as above, shall be sold by the Post Master General of the Presidency, or by some one duly authorized by him for that purpose; and the proceeds of the sale shall be paid into the public Treasury for the benefit of any person who may have a right thereto, after deducting all sums due from such person for postage.

28. Every letter or other article rejected unopened by the person to whom it is addressed, shall, if any postage is due thereon and if the sender's name and address are written on the cover, be returned to the posting office, in order that the postage due may be recovered from the sender; in all other cases, or when the sender's name and address are not on the cover, such letter or other article shall be forthwith sent to the office of the Post Master General of the Presidency, who shall open the letter or other article and take measures to recover the postage from the sender, or shall at his discretion destroy the letter or other article; and all money or other valuable property which such letter or other article may contain, shall be disposed of in the manner prescribed in the preceding Section, with respect to such money or property contained in unclaimed letters.

29. When any vessel arrives by sea at any place within British India at which there is a Post Office, the Commander of such vessel shall, as speedily as possible, cause every letter, mail bag, box and packet on board of such vessel which is directed to that place, and not excepted from the exclusive privilege of the Post Office, to be delivered either at the Post Office, or to some Officer of the Post Office authorized to receive the same; and if there be on board any letter, mail bag, box or packet directed to any other place, and not excepted from the exclusive privilege aforesaid, the said Commander shall, as speedily as possible, report the same to the Post Master of the place at which he has arrived, and shall act according to the directions he may receive from such Post Master, and the receipt of such Post Master shall discharge such Commander from all responsibility in respect of such letter or packet. Every Commander of a vessel, who shall wilfully disobey any of the directions contained in this Section, shall be punished with a fine not exceeding one thousand Rupees.

30. Every person, being either the Commander of a vessel inward-bound, or any one on board such vessel, who shall, within British India, knowingly have in his possession any letter not excepted from the privilege of the Post Office, after any part of the letters on board the said vessel shall have been sent to the Post Office, shall forfeit for every such letter a sum not exceeding fifty Rupees, whether the letter be in the baggage or on the person of the offender, or otherwise in his custody; and every such person who shall detain any such letter after demand

made for the same by an Officer of the Post Office, shall forfeit for every such letter a sum not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

31. For every letter delivered by the Commander of any ship, in conformity with the directions of Section 29 of this Act, the Officer in charge of the Post Office shall pay to the said Commander the sum of one anna; and the sum of one anna shall be chargeable as postage on such letter, in addition to any other postage chargeable thereon under this Act. Provided that no payment shall be made to the Commander of any vessel on account of the delivery of any letter, unless the claim of such Commander shall be preferred before the vessel leaves the place at which the letter was delivered, or before the expiration of two months from the date of the arrival of such vessel. Provided also, that nothing contained in Section 29 and the former part of this Section of this Act, shall extend to any letter or mail bag, or box or packet conveyed by any mail ship or mail steamer recognized as such by the Governor General of India in Council.

32. The Commander of every vessel leaving any place in British India by sea, shall receive on board of such vessel every letter and packet which he shall be required so to receive by any Officer of the Post Office, and shall give a receipt for such letter or packet; and every Commander of a vessel who shall wilfully disobey any direction contained in this Section, shall be punished with a fine not exceeding one thousand Rupees.

33. No person shall knowingly post, or send, or tender, or deliver, in order to be sent by the post, any letter, parcel or packet containing any explosive or other dangerous material or substance; and any person contravening this prohibition shall be punished for every such offence, with a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees.

34. All letters and other articles having a stamp or stamps affixed thereto (such stamp or stamps in every case being affixed on the outside, and being equal in value to the rate or rates of postage to which such letters or other articles are liable under this Act), shall, provided the stamp or stamps shall not have been used before, be considered as prepaid.

35. The Governor General of India in Council shall cause postage stamps to be provided, denoting such values as the said Governor General of India in Council may direct, and shall give such orders, and make such other regulations relative thereto, as may be deemed expedient.

36. Postage stamps, provided as aforesaid shall be under the care and management of such Officer or Officers as the Governor General of India in Council shall from time to time direct: postage stamps shall be considered as stamps issued by Government for the purpose of Revenue, within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code; and all sums of money realized by the sale of such stamps, shall be carried in the public accounts to the credit of the Post Office.

37. The Governor General of India in Council may from time to time make rules for the appointment and government of vendors of postage stamps, and thereby direct how and under what terms and condition postage stamps may be supplied to them for sale; and whether any and what security shall be given by such vendors, and whether any and what remuneration or discount shall be allowed to them; and how and in what manner, and at what time or times, such vendors shall keep and render their accounts, and pay over the proceeds of any sales made by them, or re-deliver the stamps entrusted to them.

38. Government vendors of postage stamps shall be bound by such rules, and in case of any wilful breach thereof, shall be punished with a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees, in addition to any other proceedings to which they may be liable.

39. Any Government vendor of postage stamps who shall be convicted of refusing to supply stamps, or unnecessarily delaying without reasonable excuse to furnish postage stamps to any person desiring to purchase the same, and tendering in lawful currency the full value thereof (the stamp vendor having in his possession for sale sufficient stamps of the description and value required), shall be punished with a fine not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

40. Any Government vendor of postage stamps convicted of taking from a purchaser a higher price than the value denoted on the stamps sold, shall be punished on conviction with imprisonment of either description as defined in the Indian Penal Code, for any term not exceeding six months, or shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred Rupees; and shall also be liable to refund to the purchaser the whole amount proved to have been taken in excess, which amount may be recovered by such purchaser before a Criminal Court, in the same manner as any penalty under this Act.

41. Letters and other articles on Her Majesty's Service, certified to be such by the signature of any public Officer authorized in that behalf by the Governor General of India in Council, shall be forwarded by the post, and the postage due thereon shall be charged to or recovered from the several Public Departments to or from which such letters or packets are sent, in such manner as the said Governor General of India in Council shall from time to time direct.

42. Every person who shall, for the purpose of defrauding the Post Office Revenue, wilfully certify by writing on any official or other letter or packet delivered at any Post Office for conveyance by post, that which is not true in respect of such letter or packet, or in respect of the whole of its contents, or shall knowingly send or deliver, or attempt to send or deliver, for conveyance by post, any letter or packet with any such false certificate thereon; and every person who shall knowingly send, or permit to be sent by

post, under colour or pretence of an official communication, any letter, paper, writing or other enclosure of a private nature; and every person who shall aid, abet, or conceal any of the offences in this Section abovementioned, shall, for every such offence, be punished with a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees.

43. It shall not be lawful for any person, unless acting by express order of the Government, to detain, except for a criminal offence, a Post Office messenger whilst carrying the mails, or to detain any carriage or horse upon which the mails are being carried, or on any pretence to open a packet or mail bag or box in transit from one Post Office to another, and every person who shall be guilty of any of the abovementioned offences, shall be punished with a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees.

44. Every person who shall fraudulently retain, or wilfully secrete, or make away with, or keep or detain, or being required to deliver up by an Officer of the Post Office, shall neglect or refuse to deliver up a post letter or other article which ought to have been delivered to any other person, or a mail bag, box or packet containing a letter or other article which shall have been sent by the post, shall be punished, on conviction before a Criminal Court, with imprisonment of either description as defined in the Indian Penal Code, for a term not exceeding two years, and shall also be liable to a fine.

45. *Clause 1.*—Every person who shall convey, otherwise than by the post, a letter not excepted from the said exclusive privilege shall, for every letter so conveyed, forfeit a sum not exceeding fifty Rupees.

Clause 2.—Every person who shall perform, otherwise than by the post, any services incidental to conveying letters from place to place, whether by receiving, taking up, ordering, collecting, carrying, tendering or delivering a letter or letters not excepted from the said exclusive privilege, shall forfeit for every such letter a sum not exceeding fifty Rupees.

Clause 3.—Every person who shall make a collection of letters for the purpose of transmitting them through the post in a "Clubbed" packet, and every person who shall knowingly tender or deliver a letter to be sent in a Clubbed packet, shall forfeit for every such letter a sum not exceeding fifty Rupees.

Clause 4.—Every person who shall send a letter not excepted from the said exclusive privilege, otherwise than by the post, or shall either tender or deliver a letter not so excepted, in order to be sent otherwise than by the post, shall forfeit for every such letter a sum not exceeding fifty Rupees.

Clause 5.—Every person who shall make a collection of excepted letters for the purpose of sending them otherwise than by the post, shall forfeit for every such letter a sum not exceeding fifty Rupees.

Clause 6.—Every person who shall carry, receive, tender or deliver a letter, or collect letters contrary to the provisions of Section 3 of this Act shall forfeit for every such letter a sum not exceeding fifty Rupees.

Clause 7.—Every person who shall be in the practice of committing any of the acts mentioned in this Section, shall, for every week during which the practice shall be continued, forfeit a further sum not exceeding five hundred Rupees.

46. Every person employed to convey or deliver any mail bag, or box, or any letter or other article sent by post, who shall be guilty, while so employed, of drunkenness, carelessness or other misconduct, whereby the safety of any such bag, box, or letter or other article shall be endangered; or who shall loiter or make delay in the conveyance or delivery of any such bag, box, letter or other article; or who shall not use proper care and diligence safely to convey or deliver any such bag, letter or other article, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees; and any person employed to deliver a letter or other article sent by the post, who shall not duly deliver the same, shall, within a reasonable time not exceeding twenty-four hours, report the fact at the Post Office where he received such letter or other article and return the same; and if any such person shall wilfully make a false report, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees.

47. Whoever being in the employ of the Government in the Post Office Department, shall steal, fraudulently secrete, destroy, throw away or appropriate any letter or other article sent by post, or anything contained in any such letter or other article, or shall mutilate or break open any such letter or other article, or any banghy parcel or box, with the intention of fraudulently appropriating anything therein contained, shall be punished, on conviction before a Criminal Court, with imprisonment of either description as defined in the Indian Penal Code, for a term not exceeding seven years, and shall also be liable to a fine.

48. Whoever being in such employ as last aforesaid, shall fraudulently put any wrong mark on any letter or other article, or shall fraudulently alter, remove or cause to disappear any mark or stamp which is on any letter or other article; or shall fraudulently use or place with or upon any letter or other article, any stamp which shall have been removed from any other letter or other article; or being entrusted with the delivery of any letter or other article, shall knowingly demand or receive any sum of money for the postage thereof other than the sum duly chargeable for such postage; or shall aid, abet, or conceal any of the above-named acts, shall be punished, on conviction before a Criminal Court, with imprisonment of either description as defined in the Indian Penal Code, for a term not exceeding two years, and shall also be liable to fine.

49. Whoever being in such employ as last aforesaid, and being entrusted with the preparing or keeping of any document, shall, with a fraudulent intention, prepare the document incorrectly, or alter that document, or shall aid, abet, or conceal any of the abovenamed acts, or secrete or destroy that document, shall

be punished, on conviction before a Criminal Court, with imprisonment of either description as defined in the Indian Penal Code, for a term not exceeding two years, and shall also be liable to fine.

50. Whoever being in such employ as last aforesaid, shall send by the post, or put into any mail bag or box, any unstamped letter or other article upon which postage has been paid or charged in the manner prescribed in this Act, intending thereby to defraud the Government of the postage on such letter or other article, or shall aid, abet, or conceal any such acts, shall be punished, on conviction before a Criminal Court, with imprisonment of either description as defined in the Indian Penal Code, for a term not exceeding two years, and shall also be liable to fine.

51. Any person, whether a European British subject or not, who shall be guilty of any offence for which, according to the provisions of this Act, he shall be liable to a fine only, shall be punishable for such offence by any Criminal Court upon summary conviction.

52. No conviction, order or judgment of any Criminal Court, shall be quashed for error of form or procedure, but only on the merits; and it shall not be necessary to state on the face of the conviction, order or judgment, the evidence on which it proceeds, but the depositions taken, or a copy of them shall be returned with the conviction, order or judgment, and if no jurisdiction appears on the face of the conviction, order or judgment, but the depositions taken supply that defect, the conviction, order or judgment, shall be aided by what so appears in such depositions.

53. A Magistrate may refer for trial and decision any charge of an offence hereby made punishable by fine only, to any of his Assistants or to any Deputy Magistrate lawfully appointed to exercise the powers of a Covenanted Assistant, and in such case every such Assistant or Deputy Magistrate may exercise all the powers vested in a Magistrate, subject to all the rules applicable to criminal cases deputed to such Assistants or Magistrates acting judicially.

54. All fines imposed under the authority of this Act, for offences punishable by fine only, by any Criminal Court or by any Assistant to a Magistrate or Deputy Magistrate, may, in case of non-payment thereof, be levied by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the offender, by warrant under the hand of any of the above-named Officers. In case any such fine shall not be forthwith paid, any such Officer may order the offender to be apprehended and detained in safe custody until the return can be conveniently made to such warrant of distress, unless the offender shall give security to the satisfaction of such Officer for his appearance at such place and time as shall be appointed for the return of the warrant of distress, and such Officer may take such security by way of recognizance or

otherwise. If upon the return of such warrant, it shall appear that no sufficient distress can be had whereon to levy such fine, and the same shall

not be forthwith paid, or in case it shall appear to the satisfaction of such Officer, by the confession of the party or otherwise,

that he has not sufficient goods and chattels whereupon such fine or sum of money could be levied if a warrant of distress were issued, any such Officer, by warrant under his hand, may commit the offender to prison, there to be imprisoned only, or to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour, according to the discretion of such Officer, for any term not exceeding two calendar months where the amount of the fine shall not exceed fifty Rupees, and for any term not exceeding four calendar months where the amount shall not exceed one hundred Rupees, and for any term not exceeding six calendar months in any other case: the commitment to be determinable in each of the cases aforesaid on payment of the amount.

55. A share, not exceeding one moiety of every fine imposed and recovered under this Act, may be awarded to the informer.

56. No proceedings shall be taken for the recovery of any fine imposed under the authority of this Act, for offences punishable by fine only, without an order of Government, or an order in writing under the hand of the Director General of the Post Office, or of a Post Master General.

57. If any public servant who shall be employed in the Post Office Department, or shall be appointed a vendor of postage stamps, or entrusted by the Government of India or any local Government, with the sale of postage stamps within the Dominions of any Foreign Prince or State in India in alliance with Her Majesty, in which a post shall be established by the Government of India, shall, within the Dominions of such Prince or State, commit any act hereby prohibited, or omit to do any act hereby required to be done, by any person similarly employed, appointed or entrusted as aforesaid within British India, such public servant shall be guilty of an offence, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished in the same manner as if such act had been done or omitted within British India; and every such person may be tried, convicted and punished either by fine or otherwise, according to the nature of the offence, by any Court or Officer duly empowered by the Governor General of India in Council, to take cognizance of offences committed in such Dominions by public servants, or by any Court or Magistrate, or other competent Officer in any part of British India, in the same manner as if the offence had been committed in such part.

58. If any Officer in charge of a Post Office shall suspect that any letter or other article lying for delivery at his office, contains any contraband article, or any article on which duty is owing to Government; or that any letter or other article lying for delivery at the Post Office,

contains any writing or enclosure in contravention of the provisions of Sections 7, 10, 12, 13, 42 of this Act, it shall be lawful for such Officer to summon the person to whom the letter or other article is directed, to attend at the Post Office by himself or agent, within forty-eight hours after the arrival thereof at that Post Office, and to open the same in the presence of the person to whom it is directed, or of that person's agent, and if that person shall not so attend by himself or agent, then to open it in the absence of that person. Provided that if the Officer in charge be under the rank of a Post Master, he shall call in two respectable persons as witnesses before he shall open a letter or other article in the absence of the person to whom it is addressed. Provided also, that in all cases the opened letter or other article shall be subsequently delivered to the person to whom it is addressed, unless it be required for ulterior proceedings, and that the opening of the same and the circumstances connected therewith, shall be immediately reported to the Post Master General. It shall also be lawful for any Officer in charge of a Post Office to refuse to forward any parcel through the Post Office by sea to any foreign port, or to any place not on the Continent of India, unless such parcel be accompanied by a Custom House Pass.

59. The Government shall not be responsible for any loss or damage which may occur in respect of any thing entrusted to the Post Office for conveyance; and no person employed by the Government in the Post Office Department, shall be responsible for any such loss or damage, unless that person shall cause such loss or damage negligently, maliciously, or fraudulently.

60. It shall be lawful for the Governor General of India in Council from time to time to frame Rules for the conduct of the Post Office not inconsistent with this Act, and therein to prescribe the regulations, conditions and restrictions according to which all letters and other articles shall be posted, forwarded, conveyed and delivered.

61. It shall be lawful for the Governor General of India in Council from time to time to frame Rules for the management of all or any zemindaree, thannah, or other district dawks, and to declare from time to time what portions of this Act shall be applicable to such dawks, and to persons employed in connexion therewith.

62. Whenever an offence shall be committed in respect of any mail bag or box, or any letter or other article sent by the post, it shall be lawful to lay in the charge to be preferred against the offender, the property of such mail bag, box, letter or other article in the Post Master General of the Presidency; and it shall not be necessary in the charge to allege or to prove upon the trial or otherwise, that such mail bag, box, letter or other article was of any value; and in any charge to be preferred against any person employed under the Post Office for any offence committed against this Act, it shall be lawful to state that such offender was employed

under the Post Office at the time of committing the offence, without stating further the nature or particulars of his employment.

63. References to any Section of Act No. XVII of 1854 made in any Act passed subsequent thereto, shall be read as if made to the corresponding Section of this Act.

References to Act XVII. of 1854, to be read as made to this Act.

64. In this Act—unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—“Criminal Court” includes every Judge, Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, or Police Magistrate lawfully exercising jurisdiction in criminal cases: “Fine” includes a penalty or forfeiture, or a sum of money due upon a forfeited recognizance: “Clubbed Packet” shall be taken to mean a packet containing a collection of letters, not made by an agent of the Post Office, transmitted through the Post Office with the view of the enclosed letters being delivered to more than one person through the agent of the person by whom the packet was made up: “Mails” shall include any letter, parcel or other article conveyed under the provisions of this Act, as well as any box, bag or other article, or any carriage, horse, messenger or other person employed or used by the Post Office for the conveyance or safe custody of the mails; and “British India” includes the Territories which are now or shall be vested in Her Majesty or Her Successors by the Statute 21 and 22 Vic., Cap. 106 (*An Act for the better Government of India*).

Interpretation Clause.

65. This Act may be cited as “The Indian Post Office Act, 1865.”

Short title.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Various amendments of the Post Office Act No. XVII. of 1854, having from time to time presented themselves as desirable, and the phraseology of the existing Act being in some respects obsolete, and several of the Penal Sections having become superfluous by the passing of Act XLV. of 1860 (The Indian Penal Code), it is considered expedient to repeal the existing law, and to enact a new one embodying all the alterations both of form and of substance which have become desirable. The principal amendments proposed will be found in Sections 5, 15, 18, 20 and 22 of the Bill.

Section 5 (corresponding with Section 6 of the present law) enacts the rates to be charged on letters, and it is proposed that postage should increase by one anna for each half tola or fraction thereof above one tola, instead of by two annas for every tola or fraction thereof above two tolas, as under the existing law.

Section 15 (corresponding with Section 17 of the present law) enacts the rates to be charged as “Ship Postage” on parcels conveyed by the Indian post by sea; the proposed alteration being that parcels not exceeding twenty and forty tolas, shall be taxed at the rate of two annas and four annas respectively, instead of at the rate of eight annas which is now leviable on all parcels which do not exceed one hundred tolas in weight.

Section 18 (corresponding with Section 25 of the present law) gives to the Governor General in Council authority to alter all rates of postage, but not so as to increase the rates of letter and newspaper postage.

The authority thus proposed to be given, differs from that possessed under the existing law, in the absence of restriction in respect of increase, so far as the rates of book and parcel postage are concerned.

Section 20 gives to the Governor General in Council authority (which is not possessed under the present law) to fix the rates of postage on letters, &c., conveyed by sea, or partly by sea and partly by land, within the limits of British India: these rates being, under existing arrangements, the same as the ordinary inland rates, together with steam postage (in a consolidated form) where the sea conveyance is effected by mail packets under contract or convention with Her Majesty’s British Government.

Section 22 gives to the Governor General in Council authority (not possessed under the present law) to declare in what cases registration shall be compulsory, and to direct the levy of a double registration fee on delivery in such cases, in default of prepayment. The intention of this Section is to provide for the introduction in the Indian Post Office, of a measure similar to that introduced in 1862 in the British Post Office, the object of which was explained by Her Majesty’s Post Master General to be “to put a stop to the frequent loss of letters containing coin, forwarded through the post without the security of registration, and to remove from the Officers of the Post Office the temptation to dishonesty offered by the passage of such letters.”

Two years’ experience has proved the utility of the regulation in respect of the British Post Office; and it is, therefore, considered desirable to provide in this Bill for the application of a like measure to the Indian Post Office.

W. GREY.

WHITLEY STOKES,

*Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept. (Legislative).*

The 11th October 1865.

The following Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons accompanying it, are published for general information, by order of His Excellency the Governor General, under the 19th of the Rules for the conduct of Business at Meetings of the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations:—

A Bill to define and sanction the rates which the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company is authorized to charge for the supply of water for purposes other than that of Irrigation.

WHEREAS, by an Indenture made on the third day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, between the Secretary of State in Council of the one part, and the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company of the other part, it was

amongst other things provided that the Company should be authorized and empowered to charge such rates for the supply of water generally, except the supply for the purposes of irrigation, as should not exceed the rates which should be defined by an Act of Parliament of the Indian Legislature, and should not in any case charge any higher rates whatsoever. And whereas it is expedient to fix the rates which the said Company may charge for the said purpose, it is enacted as follows:—

1. The Madras Irrigation and Canal Company may charge for the supply of water generally, except the supply for the purposes of irrigation, a rate not exceeding the sum of one Rupee for four hundred cubic yards of water.

2. This Act shall come into force on the first day of January 1866.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

A supply of water from the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company's works on the river Toombudra being now desired for the use of the Town of Kurnool in the Madras Presidency, it has become necessary to fix the rates which that Company is authorized to charge for water generally, that is, for water supplied for purposes other than irrigation.

These rates, under the 27th Clause of the Company's contract, can only "be defined and sanctioned by an Act of Parliament of the Indian Legislature." A Bill for the purpose has therefore been prepared and forwarded by the Government of Madras to the Supreme Government, with a request that it may be introduced into the Council for making Laws and Regulations of the Viceroy and Governor General.

The rate which the Government of Madras considers proper as a maximum, and which has been accepted by the Agent and Manager of the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company, on behalf of the Company, is one Rupee per four hundred cubic yards of water.

The Draft Bill is framed upon this principle.

G. N. TAYLOR.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept., (Legislative).

Simla, the 11th October 1865.

The following Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons accompanying it, are published for general information by order of His Excellency the Governor General, under the 19th of the Rules for the conduct of Business at Meetings of the Council of the Governor General of India, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations:—

A Bill to amend Act No. II of 1865.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend Act No. II of 1865 (*An Act to provide for the maintenance of the Rural Police in the territories under the Government of the Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces and elsewhere*), it is enacted as follows:—

1. If any proprietor of an estate, authorised by Section 2 of the said Act to make an assessment for the purposes of such Act, shall fail altogether to make such assessment, or shall assess under the said Section, a sum which the Collector of the District in which such estate is situate shall consider inadequate, it shall be lawful for such Collector to assess upon such estate for the purposes aforesaid, a sum payable yearly by the proprietor not exceeding the amount which might have been raised in each year under the said Section, minus 10 per cent. Such assessment shall be exclusive of the municipal cess or percentage mentioned in Section 6 of the said Act.

This Act to be construed with Act II of 1865.

2. This Act shall be read and taken as part of the said Act No. II of 1865.

Short title.

3. This Act shall be called "The Rural Police Act Amendment Act, 1866."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Act No. II of 1865, provides for the remuneration of the Village Police from two sources,—a "Municipal cess" collected over and above the Government Revenue, and an assessment rated upon the proprietor in reference to the number of houses upon his estate. For the latter, he is authorized to reimburse himself by levying a house tax under the Act. Both receipts on being collected by Government, are thrown into a common fund from which the Police charges are defrayed.

In case a proprietor should neglect to conclude an assessment on the houses on his estate, or should do so at an inadequate rate; or in case he should prefer to levy the Chowkedaree dues under any other local custom which he may think it preferable to maintain, he is under the Act at liberty to do so. The imposition of the house tax is not obligatory on the proprietor; it is optional and discretionary, just as his assessment of rent on the fields of his estate is optional and discretionary with him.

But in case he neglects to make a proper assessment, he is not the less bound to contribute to Government the same sum as if he had made a full and proper assessment.

This, which was originally contemplated by the proposers of the measure, was omitted to be provided for in Act No. II of 1865, as finally passed, and the object of the present Bill is to supply the omission.

The Bill provides that in case a proprietor fails to assess and report a full assessment under Act No. II of 1865, he may nevertheless be called upon to pay the same amount which he would have been rated at, if he had made a full and proper assessment under the Act.

W. MUIR.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept. (Legislative).

HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. 2874.

Simla, the 16th October 1865.

Notifications.—In supersession of former orders, the following promotions in the British Burmah Police, will have effect from the dates specified :—

Lieutenant A. Cook, to be Superintendent, 3rd Grade, from 23rd September 1863.

Lieutenant R. W. Litchfield, to be Assistant Superintendent, from 23rd September 1863.

Mr. F. C. Clough, to be Superintendent, 3rd Grade, from 29th May 1864.

Lieutenant M. C. Poole, to be Assistant Superintendent, from 29th May 1864.

Mr. J. Davis, to be Superintendent, 3rd Grade, from 26th June 1864.

Mr. G. D. Anderson, to be Assistant Superintendent, from 26th June 1864.

Lieutenant R. Houghton, to be Superintendent, 3rd Grade, from 6th October 1864.

Captain G. E. Fryer, to be Assistant Superintendent, from 6th October 1864.

Lieutenant J. W. W. Costley, to be Assistant Superintendent, from 21st January 1865.

Mr. W. Pattison, to be Assistant Superintendent, from 18th March 1865.

Mr. B. F. Davidson, to be Assistant Superintendent, from 1st May 1865.

Appointments.

Mr. J. H. Lawrence, Assistant Superintendent of Police, to officiate as Superintendent of Police, 5th Grade, from 19th November 1864, in room of Lieutenant Lowndes, absent on sick certificate.

Lieutenant R. W. Litchfield, Assistant Superintendent of Police, to officiate as Superintendent of Police, 5th Grade, from 6th December 1864, in room of Captain Grove, absent on sick certificate.

No. 2891.

Mr. G. Wilkie is appointed temporarily to the medical charge of the Station of Myan Oung, Pegu Division, British Burmah, *vice* Assistant Apothecary W. H. Yarde, deceased.

Mr. Wilkie assumed charge of his appointment on the forenoon of the 14th August last, from Native Doctor Abdool Hakim.

No. 2903.

The 17th October 1865.

Ramdyal, Tehseeldar of Hoshungabad, in the Central Provinces, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd Class, described in Chapter II., Section 22 of Act XXV. of 1861, to be exercised within the limits of his Tehseelee.

No. 2910.

Mr. G. D. Anderson, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Ramree District, Arrakan Division, British Burmah, has obtained privilege leave from 4th to 11th September.

Mr. P. B. Doyle, Superintendent of Police, 2nd Grade, Rangoon District, Pegu Division, British Burmah, has obtained leave of absence on urgent private affairs for six weeks.

Mr. Doyle made over charge of his Office to Mr. J. Treacy, Assistant Commissioner, Rangoon, on the afternoon of the 22nd ultimo.

No. 2912.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the designations of 1st, 2nd and 3rd Inspectors in the Telegraph Department, shall in future be 2nd, 3rd and 4th Assistant Superintendents respectively.

No. 2915.

The Reverend H. F. Corbyn, Chaplain of Port Blair, has obtained three months' privilege leave from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 2918.

Under Section 9 of Act I. of 1849, the Governor General in Council is pleased to delegate authority to the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, to receive reports and to issue orders in cases coming under that Act.

No. 2920.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant O. M. Bradshaw, of the 10th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry, to officiate as an Assistant District Superintendent of Police in the Central Provinces, with effect from the 1st September 1865, *vice* Mr. W. R. Baillie, on leave.

No. 2922.

The following promotions are sanctioned in the Police of British Burmah, consequent on the transfer of the services of Lieutenant F. H. Conolly, Superintendent of Police, 2nd Grade, to the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 14th August 1865 :—

Lieutenant C. A. Munro, Superintendent, 3rd Grade, to be Superintendent, 2nd Grade.

Captain J. C. Middleton, Superintendent, 4th Grade, to be Superintendent, 3rd Grade.

Major C. Coote, Superintendent, 5th Grade, to be Superintendent, 4th Grade.

Mr. J. H. Lawrence, Assistant Superintendent, to be Superintendent, 5th Grade.

Lieutenant Q. S. A. Jameison, Officiating Assistant Superintendent, to be Assistant Superintendent.

No. 2937.

The undermentioned Officers in British Burmah, are invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd Class, as described in Section 22 of Act XXV. of 1861 :—

Lieutenant R. F. St. A. St. John, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade.

Mr. R. Perreau, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, 2nd Grade.

No. 2939.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to attach Mr. G. J. S. Hodgkinson, of the Civil Service, reported qualified for the Public Service, to the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William

No. 2974.

The 18th October 1865.

Assistant Surgeon J. Brake, M. B., Superintendent of Vaccination, Central Provinces, has obtained one month's preparatory leave of absence from the 1st October, or from such date as he may avail himself of the same, to proceed to Bombay for the purpose of appearing before a Medical Board, with a view to obtaining leave on medical certificate to England.

Assistant Surgeon W. R. Grylls, M. D., in civil medical charge of Chindwarra, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of Vaccination, Central Provinces, during the absence of Doctor Brake or until further orders.

No. 2992.

The 19th October 1865.

Mr. G. J. S. Hodgkinson, a Junior Civil Servant, having obtained a Certificate of High Proficiency in Bengalee, has been presented with the authorized donation of Rs. 800.

No. 2995.

Mr. Charles Alfred Elliott, of the Civil Service, was permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough for a period of one year, on the 14th of May last.

No. 3011.

The Reverend A. B. Spry has been appointed by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, to be Commissary during the absence of the Venerable the Archdeacon from Calcutta.

No. 3012.

Mirza Hossein, Tehseeldar of Moongylee, Belaspore District, in the Central Provinces, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd Class, described in Chapter II., Section 22 of Act XXV. of 1861, to be exercised within the limits of his Tehseelee.

E. C. BAYLEY,

*Secy. to the Govt. of India.***FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.**

No. 883.

POLITICAL.

Simla, the 18th October 1865.

Notifications.—Attah Mahomed Khan, Khagwain, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Dera Ismael Khan, is appointed Agent of the British Government at the Court of His Highness the Ameer of Cabool.

No. 889.

The 19th October 1865.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council has been pleased to confer the title

of Rajah upon Ooron, as the elected ruler of Murriow, in the Cossyah Hills.

W. MUIR.

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 347.

MILITARY.

The 17th October 1865.

Notification.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to confirm the following extract from Brigade Orders issued by the Officer Commanding Central India Horse, under date the 30th September 1865:—

“Lieutenant J. Miller, Officiating Doing-duty Officer, 2nd Regiment, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer in the 1st Corps, during the time Captain Luard may be otherwise employed, or until further orders.”

No. 2055.

GENERAL.

The 16th October 1865.

Notifications.—Mr. T. Shepherd, Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Grade, in British Burmah, received charge of the Mergui District from Captain C. P. Hildebrand, on the afternoon of the 31st August 1865.

Captain C. P. Hildebrand, Deputy Commissioner, Officiating 3rd Grade, received charge of the Office of Deputy Commissioner, Amherst District, from Mr. G. E. Barr, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, on the afternoon of the 5th September 1865.

No. 2057.

Moung Htoon, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, 1st Grade, in the Arracan Division of British Burmah, has obtained leave of absence on private affairs for one month, from the 25th August 1865.

No. 2059.

Lientenant G. C. Sartorius, Assistant Commissioner of Chandah, in the Central Provinces, has obtained privilege leave of absence for one month, from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 2061.

Captain H. Fraser, 2nd Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad, officiated as 1st Assistant in the room of Major Stubbs, from the 5th to the 9th September 1865 inclusive.

No. 2067.

The 17th October 1865.

Messrs. M. L. Ferrar and T. N. Wilson, c. s., whose services were placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Oudh in G. O. No. 1798, dated 4th September, arrived at Lucknow—the former on the 24th ultimo and the latter on the 2nd instant.

No. 2069.

The services of Lieutenant F. W. Grant, Assistant Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

No. 2072.

The privilege leave of absence for one month granted to Lieutenant G. Weldon, Local Fund Engineer, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, in G. O. No. 1472, dated 15th July, is extended to two months.

Lieutenant Weldon availed himself on the 9th ultimo, of the leave granted him in the above-mentioned Notification.

No. 2074.

The following promotion and appointment in the Commission of British Burmah, are sanctioned by the Governor General in Council, with effect from 20th July last :—

Moung O, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 4th Class, 1st Grade, on Rs. 100, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, 4th Grade, on Rs. 120, in the room of Moung Shwé Att, promoted.

Moung Kra Oung is confirmed in the appointment of Extra Assistant Commissioner, 4th Class, 1st Grade, on Rs. 100, *vice* Moung O, promoted.

No. 2076.

Major W. D. Dickson, Cantonment Magistrate, Neemuch, is granted privilege leave of absence for one month, from 10th November next, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 2078.

The 18th October 1865.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to accept the resignation of his appointment by Mr. F. Motley, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, 1st Grade, in British Burmah, with effect from the 17th of September 1865.

A. COLVIN,

Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 2962.

Simla, the 17th October 1865.

Notification.—Mr. L. Berkeley, Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner of the Lahore Circle of Issue of Paper Currency, has obtained one month's privilege leave from the 5th instant.

Mr. J. D. Tremlett, c. s., Assistant Commissioner, Lahore, will discharge Mr. Berkeley's duties in addition to his own, from the date on which he may be put in charge of the Currency Office by the Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Lahore.

No. 2952.

The 18th October 1865.

From E. H. LUSHINGTON, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, to the Accountant General, North-Western Provinces.

SIR,—In reply to Officiating Deputy Accountant General Mr. Eede's letter No. 126 of the 15th September 1865, I am directed to state that Sundays should be excluded from the time which

is allowed for travelling, but not from that which is allowed at the port of embarkation in paras. 3, 9 and 18 of the Covenanted Civil Service Absentee Rules of the 16th December 1864.

Ordered that the foregoing letter be published in the *Gazette of India*, and that copies of it be forwarded for information and guidance to the Accountants General in Bengal, Madras, Bombay, the Punjab and British Burmah; to the Deputy Accountants General in the Central Provinces and Hyderabad, and to the Auditor and Accountant, Mysore.

No. 2975.

The 18th October 1865.

From E. H. LUSHINGTON, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

SIR,—With advertence to Under-Secretary Mr. Jacomb's endorsement No. 4064, dated the 27th September 1865, I am desired to state that salaries for a period *after* the 1st August 1865, which may have been paid *before* that date, need not be subjected to Income Tax, but salaries for a period up to 30th June 1865, which may have been or may be paid after 1st August 1865, are liable to Income Tax.

2. I am also to state that interest on Government Securities, which became due and payable on 1st August 1865, is exempt from Income Tax, but any interest which becomes due and payable before 1st August 1865, but which was not claimed till after that date, is liable to the Tax.

A copy to the several Local Governments and Administrations, and to the Comptroller General of Accounts, and to the several Accountants General and Deputy Accountants General in independent charge.

A copy to be published in the *Gazette of India*.

No. 3015.

The 18th October 1865.

Notification.—Under the provisions of Section 2, Act XVIII. of 1865, and in the exercise of the power and authority therein reserved, the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to direct that Stamp Duties shall be levied according to the annexed Scale, on petitions of plaint or appeal in suits instituted in Courts of Small Causes established under Section 6, Madras Act No. IV. of 1865 (to make provision for the administration of Military Cantonments in the Presidency of Fort St. George) :—

SCALE.	Paper Stamp.
If the amount or value of the property claimed do not exceed 8 Rupees ...	Rs. 0 4 0
If it exceed 8 Rupees, but do not exceed 16 Rupees ...	0 8 0
If it exceed 16 Rupees, but do not exceed 32 Rupees ...	1 0 0
If it exceed 32 Rupees, the same Stamp as for a suit in any other Court.	

By Order of the Governor General in Council,

E. H. LUSHINGTON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 16th October 1865.

No. 943 of 1865.—*Erratum.*—In G. G. O. No. 660 of 1865, granting superior pensions to certain Non-Commissioned Officers of the late East Indian Regiment, for "Sergeant Joseph Moreen," read *Sergeant Joseph Noreen*.

Order Books to be corrected accordingly.

No. 944 of 1865.—The undermentioned Officer has reported his return from England:—

*Date of arrival
at Fort William.*

Captain William Sheffield, Bengal Staff Corps. } 3rd October 1865.

No. 945 of 1865.—The following promotions by brevet, are made under the operation of G. G. O. No. 632 of the 4th August 1864, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

B R E V E T.

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date from which entitled to the rank of Major.
	<i>To be Majors.</i>	
Late 73rd Native Infantry ...	Captain Frederick Richard Norman Fortescue	20th September 1865.
Late 1st European Light Cavalry	Captain Frederick Charles John Brownlow	1st October 1865.
	<i>To be Captain.</i>	<i>Date from which entitled to the rank of Captain</i>
Unattached List ...	Lieutenant John Hopkins ...	23rd September 1865.

No. 946 of 1865.—The undermentioned Officers have reported their departure on the dates specified opposite to their respective names:—

Captain H. L. Hawkins, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd Squadron Officer, 7th Bengal Cavalry, on leave to Europe on private affairs for two years, G. G. O. No. 640 of the 26th June 1865. } *Simla, 24th September 1865.*

Assistant Surgeon E. J. Hoskins, M. D., of the Medical Department, attached to the 14th Bengal Cavalry, on leave for eighteen months, G. G. O. No. 840 of the 5th September 1865. } *Meinam, 3rd September 1865.*

Assistant Surgeon J. H. White, of the Medical Department, in medical charge 7th Regiment, Native Infantry, on leave for twenty months, G. G. O. No. 851 of the 11th September 1865. } *Mooltan, 10th September 1865.*

No. 947 of 1865.—The undermentioned Officer having completed twelve years' service, four years of which were on permanent staff employ, to be Captain from the date specified opposite to his name, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain J. T. Harris. } 5th Oct. 1865.

No. 948 of 1865.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate:—

Lieutenant Wellesley Campbell, of the late 71st Regiment, Native Infantry. } For fifteen months, under the new Regulations.

The 17th October 1865.

No. 949 of 1865.—The following temporary arrangements are made in the Ordnance Department:—

3rd Class Commissary of Ordnance 2nd Captain D. J. Welsh, Royal Artillery, to officiate as 2nd Class Commissary of Ordnance, from the 25th September 1865, during the absence on leave on medical certificate, of Major J. C. Griffith, or until further orders.

2nd Captain D. J. Welsh, Royal Artillery, Officiating 2nd Class Commissary of Ordnance, to act as Personal Assistant to the Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines, during the absence on leave on medical certificate, of Major J. G. Hathorn, Royal Artillery, or until further orders.

Lieutenants J. A. S. Colquhoun and A. Conolly, Royal Artillery, to officiate as 3rd Class Commissaries of Ordnance, to complete the Establishment. The nomination of the latter Officer is, without prejudice to his permanent appointment, with the Peshawur Mountain Train Battery.

No. 950 of 1865.—With reference to the Notification issued by the Government, North-Western Provinces, No. 973 of the 11th instant, the services

of the undermentioned Medical Officers are temporarily placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, for employment with the troops serving in the Bhootan Frontier:—

Assistant Surgeon C. O. Daniell, M. D., Civil Assistant Surgeon of Jounpore.

Dr. H. S. Smith, M. D., Civil Assistant Surgeon of Muttra.

Dr. A. H. Hilson, M. D., Civil Assistant Surgeon of Goruckpore.

No. 951 of 1865.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Lieutenant-Colonel S. J. Hire, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Major of Brigade, Officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant General at Army Head Quarters, to be Assistant Adjutant General of Division, in succession to Lieutenant-Colonel T. Wright, whose tenure of appointment has expired.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hire will continue to officiate in the Adjutant General's Department at Head Quarters, until the return from sick leave to Europe, of Major G. E. Holmes, or until further orders.

Captain H. Waring, of Her Majesty's 88th Foot, Officiating Brigade Major, to be a Brigade Major on the Establishment, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Hire.

The 18th October 1865.

No. 952 of 1865.—The services of Major Edmund William Eardley Howard, of the Bengal Staff Corps, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 953 of 1865.—Major William Charles Robert Mylne, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, is allowed leave of absence for one month, from such date as he may avail himself of it, to visit the Presidency preparatory to applying for leave of absence on medical certificate to Europe.

No. 954 of 1865.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to lay down the following scale of Articles of Clothing to be supplied, in alternate years, to the Eurasian Battery of Artillery:—

EURASIAN BATTERY OF ARTILLERY.

1st Year.	2nd Year.
1 Tunic.	1 Serge Frock.
1 Pair Cloth Trowsers.	2 Pairs Serge Trowsers.
1 Serge Frock.	2 Pairs Ankle Boots.
1 Pair Serge Trowsers.	
2 Pairs Ankle Boots.	

One Great Coat per man, which should last the prescribed period of service. Waterproof Capes and Caps in the proportion allowed to troops serving in the Cossyah Hills, will be supplied to the Eurasian Battery as long as it may serve on the Eastern Frontier.

Compensation will not be granted in lieu of any of the Articles of Clothing above mentioned.

The 19th October 1865.

No. 955 of 1865.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotion in the Department of the Adjutant General, until further orders:—

Major G. L. Fraser, Assistant Adjutant General, to officiate as First Assistant Adjutant General, with effect from 1st September 1865, *vice* Captain C. H. S. Scott, who reverts to his position as Officiating Assistant Adjutant General.

No. 956 of 1865.—Captain William Sheffield, of the Bengal Staff Corps, is allowed an extension of leave from the 14th August to the 3rd October 1865—the date on which he reported his return to Bengal from sick leave to Europe.

No. 957 of 1865.—The undermentioned Soldier of Her Majesty's Service, is permitted to reside and draw his pay in India as an out-pensioner of Chelsea Hospital, in accordance with the Royal Warrant of the 23rd July 1864, pending a reference to the Home Authorities as to the amount of his pension:—

Sergeant Thomas White, Her Majesty's 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers.

No. 958 of 1865.—The undermentioned out-pensioners of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea, having been permitted to reside and draw their stipends in India, payment of pensions is to be made and charged accordingly:—

	Rate of Pension per diem.
Private William Carroll, late of Her Majesty's 19th Hussars.	1s. (one shilling), from the date on which he ceases to receive regimental pay.
Private Henry Whitehead, late of Her Majesty's 52nd Foot.	1s. (one shilling), from the date on which he ceases to receive regimental pay.
Private Henry O'Donnell, late of Her Majesty's 104th Foot.	10½d. (ten pence and halfpenny), from the date on which he ceases to receive regimental pay.
Park Sergeant William Brett, late of the 22nd Brigade, Royal Artillery.	2s. (two shillings), from the date on which he ceases to receive regimental pay.
Private William Black, late of Her Majesty's 19th Hussars.	6d. (six pence), for nine months, from the date on which he ceases to receive regimental pay.

Private Henry Critchell, late of Her Majesty's 19th Hussars.	7d. (seven pence), for fifteen months, commencing from the 15th August 1865.
Bombardier William Gordon, late of the Horse Brigade, Royal Artillery.	1s. (one shilling), from the date on which he ceases to receive regimental pay.

No. 959 of 1865.—The following General Order issued by the Government of Bombay, is published for general information:—

No. 511 of 1865, dated the 28th September 1865.—Under instructions from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India, Government is pleased to direct that all claims remaining unpaid on account of Persian Donation Batta, must be preferred to the Examiner, Pay Department, before the 31st March next, supported in the

prescribed manner. Certificates that the claims have not been paid in England, must also be attached under the signature of Officers Commanding Corps or Heads of Departments. Any neglect of this order, except in cases where compliance can be proved to have been impractical, will be held sufficient reason for negating future claims.

No. 960 of 1865.—The undermentioned Students of the Agra Medical School, having passed the prescribed examination, are admitted into the service as Native Doctors, with effect from the 1st October 1865, and placed at the disposal of the Principal Inspector General, Medical Department:—

Ram Lall.	Kaderdad Khan.
Pyar Allie Khan.	Eusuff Khan.
Mohamed Galib.	Walee Mohamed Beig.
Basseerood Deen.	Raheemoollah.
Meer Abdool Rehman.	Meer Khoda Bux.
	Elahee Bux.

No. 961 of 1865.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned corps of the Native Army:—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
28th (Punjab) Regiment, Native Infantry	Jemadar Gunga Ram ...	Subadar ...	12th Aug. 1865...	Ally Bux, resigned.
	Havildar Peer Bux ...	Jemadar ...	Ditto ...	Gunga Ram, promoted.
29th (Punjab) Regiment, Native Infantry	Jemadar Noor Khan ...	Subadar ...	22nd Aug. 1865...	Jowahir Sing, invalided.
	Havildar Sher Sing ...	Jemadar ...	Ditto ...	Futtehdeen, invalided.

No. 962 of 1865.—*Erratum*.—In G. G. O. No. 865, dated 18th September 1865, admitting Lieutenant Birch, 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers, 3rd Squadron Officer, 15th Bengal Cavalry, to the Bengal Staff Corps, for the Christian name "James," read *John*. Order Books to be corrected accordingly.

The 20th October 1865.

No. 963 of 1865.—The services of Surgeon A. V. Ward, of the Bombay Establishment, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department, with effect from 10th instant.

No. 964 of 1865.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorize the payment of a third and final instalment of the Delhi Prize Money at Rupees twenty a share.

2. This payment will be carried out under the rules applied in the first and second distributions.

3. In order to obviate delay in the transmission of the Rolls of claimants payable in England, Officers Commanding Stations, Regiments and Batteries, are hereby required to make known to all who are still in India, that their claims must be submitted without delay, and that two months after the date of this General Order, the names of all whose claims to payment in India have not been received, will be included in the Rolls of shares payable in England, and that no

payment can be made in India to any one entered in such Rolls, without a certificate from the authorities at Chelsea Hospital, that payment has not and will not be made in England.

H. W. NORMAN, *Col.*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 363.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 13th October 1865.

Notifications.—The undermentioned persons are appointed to the Public Works Department, as Accountants of the 4th Grade, on probation, and posted to the Central Provinces, with effect from the 1st September 1865:—

Mr. Pereira.	Gopal Rao.
Venketroydoo.	Rungiah.

No. 364.

The 16th October 1865.

Privilege leave for two months is granted to Major G. Chesney, Accountant General, Public Works Department, from the 10th November next, or the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Major J. McLeod Innes, v. c., Controller of Public Works Accounts, Punjab, will officiate as Accountant General, during the absence of Major Chesney; and Mr. W. A. Billings, Deputy Controller, will officiate as Controller of Public Works Accounts, Punjab, in the 2nd Class, during the absence of Major Innes.

No. 365.

Mr. J. T. Denmeade, c. e., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, North-Western Provinces, and Civil Divisional Engineer, Allypore, passed the Hindustanee Examination on the 9th February 1865.

No. 366.

Mr. T. H. Wickes is re-appointed to the Public Works Department as an Executive Engineer of the 4th Grade and posted to Bengal.

No. 367.

Mr. R. Gordon, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, appointed to officiate temporarily as Executive Engineer of the Upper Pegu and Arracan Roads Division, in Public Works Department Notification No. 281, dated 3rd August 1865, assumed charge of the latter Division on the forenoon of the 1st August 1865.

Mr. P. Magrath, Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, transferred from the officiating charge of the Upper Pegu and Arracan Roads Division, and placed under the orders of the Executive Engineer, Rangoon Division, in Public Works Department Notification No. 281, dated 3rd August 1865, joined the latter Division on the 6th August 1865.

No. 368.

The 17th October 1865.

Mr. R. D. Hamilton is re-appointed to the Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department, as temporary Accountant of the 2nd Grade, and posted to British Burmah.

No. 369.

Lieutenant J. H. Bedford, r. e., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Public Works Department, Rajpootana, is granted one month's leave of absence on private affairs, in extension of the three months' special leave granted to him in Public Works Department Notification No. 306, dated 24th August 1865.

No. 370.

One month's privilege leave of absence is granted to Colonel Lawford, r. e., (Madras) Chief Engineer, Mysore, from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 371.

The 19th October 1865.

Mr. L. H. Trotter, Deputy Controller, Public Works Accounts, Bengal, is transferred, as a temporary arrangement, to the office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, for employment on special duty at Bombay.

Mr. D. A. Gantzer, Accountant, 1st Grade, Bengal, at present officiating as Deputy Controller, Hyderabad, will officiate as Deputy Controller of Public Works Accounts, Bengal, during the absence of Mr. Trotter.

This cancels Notification No. 362 of the 12th instant.

No. 20F.

REVENUE—FORESTS.

The 19th October 1865.

Notification.—Erratum.—In Public Works Department Notification No. 20F., dated 12th September 1865, published at page 1005 of the *Gazette of India*, for "Mr. M. Elsner," read "Mr. F. U. Elsner."

C. H. DICKENS, *Lieut.-Col., R. A.*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Bye-Laws for the Cities of Fyzabad and Adjoodhia.

The following Rules for the conduct of business and execution of Act XVIII. of 1864, by the Municipal Committee within the city and suburbs of Fyzabad, are, with the approval of the Chief Commissioner, Oudh, published for general information, and are to be considered in force from the 15th September 1865:—

Conduct of Business

I.—There will be one Meeting in every month, *viz.*, on the third Thursday, at Meetings of Committee. 6 o'clock A. M. in summer, and 7 o'clock A. M. in winter.

II.—The President, or, in his absence, the Vice-President, or, in the absence of both, the Secretary, may on any occasion arising, call an emergent Meeting by Circular or separate summons upon not less than twelve hours' notice; but no business shall be transacted thereat other than that for which the Meeting may be called.

III.—Should occasion arise to postpone the regular Meeting, due notice must be given; otherwise the Bye-laws must be the guide of each member.

IV.—In the absence of the President, the Vice-President shall take the chair; in the absence of both, the Meeting to elect their own chairman.

V.—Five members shall constitute a quorum.

VI.—The Chairman shall, in case of equal division, have a second or casting vote.

VII.—The President shall regulate the course of all business to be brought forward, and preserve order. No discussion on any points of order shall be allowed, unless the President shall think fit to take the opinion of the members present.

Submission of point of order to President.

VIII.—Any member present may submit a point of order to the President.

IX.—In proposing or discussing any question, each member shall speak from his place, always addressing the President.

Mode of proposing or discussing any question.

Members not to speak twice upon any motion.

X.—No member shall speak twice upon any motion or amendment, except the mover in reply.

XI.—Votes shall be taken by a show of hands, if the mover of any question demands a poll.

Votes how to be taken.

XII.—Every proposal or amendment shall be in writing, but unless required by the President, the proposal or amendment need not be seconded.

Proposition or amendment to be in writing.

XIII.—All questions from one member to another, relating to the business of the Meeting, shall be put through the President.

Questions from members how to be put.

XIV.—The Meetings of the Municipal Committee are, as a rule, open to the public, but strangers can be requested to withdraw if necessary.

Meetings of Committee open to public.

XV.—All communications intended for the monthly Meeting, must reach the Secretary not later than noon of the day previous to any Meeting.

Communications to be sent in a day previous to Meeting.

XVI.—All correspondence to be referred to the Sub-Committee to which it belongs, immediately on receipt, and their report to be made at next general Meeting through the Secretary.

Correspondence to be referred to Sub-Committee concerned.

XVII.—The division of duties shall be as follows, and members of the Sub-Committees shall be named on the first May of each year, and a list containing the names of each Sub-Committee, will be hung up in the Committee's Office:—

- 1ST.—CORRESPONDENCE AND ACCOUNTS.
- 2ND.—SITES, BUILDINGS, REPAIRS.
- 3RD.—DRAINAGE, CONSERVANCY, POLICE AND ROAD.
- 4TH.—ESTIMATES.

XVIII.—The Sub-Committee will regulate and look after all works provided for in the Annual Budget.

XIX.—In all cases of exigency, the Sub-Committee shall have authority to act without immediate reference to the general Committee, if the cost does not exceed Rs. 500, provided the work is one of urgent necessity; and the Secretary, if the exigency be great, may act alone to the extent of Rs. 100; but in other case, an emergent Meeting at twelve hours' notice, should be summoned.

XX.—Any person desirous of purchasing or renting ground belonging to the Committee, for building or other purposes, shall submit a written application with plans to the Secretary,

Absolute sale of land.

describing the locality and extent of the ground required,—such application will be made over to the Sub-Committee concerned, for report. In case of sale, the ground shall be measured and marked off, an upset price fixed, and the lot be put up to public auction, after being advertized by Town Crier for fifteen days,—such sales will be held at the Office of the Secretary, who will furnish a printed copy of the general terms of the sale.

XXI.—In cases of applications for land in the town on lease, the Committee shall be at liberty to determine the maximum rent and to select their tenant. Lands in civil line are rented at four Rupees per acre, *vide* Secretary to Chief Commissioner's Circular letter No. 81-2929, dated 2nd October 1863.

XXII.—The Committee may reject any application for grounds on rent or sale, without assigning reasons to the applicant, or may impose as one of the conditions, that buildings, out-buildings, and surrounding walls or enclosures, shall be of a certain character or value, and be constructed within such time as may be fixed at the time of sale or lease, subject, in case of failure, to resumption of the ground.

XXIII.—The names of streets shall all be gradually put up, and any person found guilty of destroying or defacing such indicators, shall be subject to fine.

XXIV.—No tenant of a house, holding a permanent or temporary lease, shall be allowed to sub-let without permission of the Committee first obtained.

Sub-letting of a house without permission interdicted.

XXV.—No member of the Municipal Committee shall be allowed to take any contract, or have any pecuniary interest in any contract granted by the Committee or their Municipal Engineer.

Members of Committee not to take contracts.

XXVI.—The Municipal Engineer will be the referee of the Committee in all engineering questions, large and small, and be guided in the performance of his duties by such Rules as may be framed by the Committee.

Municipal Engineer.

NUISANCES.

XXVII.—In addition to the nuisances provided for by the Acts quoted in the margin, the following are now defined as local nuisances within the cantonment and city of Fyzabad and town of Adjoordia, and prohibited under the authority vested in the Municipal Committee, under Section 15, Act XVIII. of 1864, and subject to the penalty declared therein:—

1. Quarring kunkur and digging for bricks without permission, or cutting down trees or grass on public ground.
2. Leaving lands or buildings so neglected as to afford shelter to thieves or disorderly persons, or otherwise becoming a nuisance.

Excavations or Cutting Trees, &c.

Neglected buildings or land.

3. Erecting any temporary or permanent building, wall, shed, awning, chubootra or enclosure, without license.
Erecting walls, sheds, &c.
4. Growing high crops without permission, such as are likely to be prejudicial to the public health, or to affect the public safety by affording cover or shelter to thieves and other bad characters.
High crops.
5. Picketting animals, or collecting carts or forming encampments on any public ground, without permission.
Picketting cattle or forming encampments.
6. Flying paper kites, or engaging in any other games in such manner as to be a nuisance, or likely to endanger passengers on the public roads.
Flying kites.
7. Collecting or depositing night soil and other filth in any place not specially set apart for that purpose.
Filth deposits.
8. Disobeying any order of the Committee acting as a Board of Health, for the removal of vegetation and under-wood calculated to obstruct ventilation, or neglecting to keep in repair and properly clear, an enclosure or premises.
Committee as Board of Health.
9. Neglecting in any estate, compound, enclosure or premises, to keep in proper repair and properly clean, any privy or latrine.
Neglecting premises or latrines.
10. Constructing drains or cesspools, or neglecting the same in such a manner as to affect the health of the public.
Drains and cesspools.
11. Using any place for purposes of nature, except the public latrines.
12. Begging in the bazaars or other public streets or thoroughfares of the civil lines and cantonment, or otherwise causing annoyance to passers by—provision having been made for a Relief Fund, and a Blind and Leper Asylum.
Begging.
13. Using driving roads during driving hours by camels and elephants or loaded carts, and using any portion of the road excepting the sides at other times.
Camels, elephants, or loaded carts.
14. Driving carriages, buggies, dog-carts or other conveyances after dusk, without clear lights on both sides of the same.
Lights to carriages.
15. Driving otherwise than on the left hand side of the road, or passing any other conveyances otherwise than by leaving them to the left hand.
Driving on proper side of road.
16. Letting loose, or allowing to stray or graze any cattle whatsoever, in any public place without permission.
Stray cattle.
17. Storing more than five maunds of saltpetre, or one maund of gunpowder, or five maunds of fireworks.
Combustibles.
18. Establishing depôts for hay and bamboos within city limits, except at such places and under such conditions as may be fixed by Sub-Committee of Conservancy.
Hay and bamboos.

19. Forming up or moving of processions at night on any public road, without a written order from the Superintendent of Police.
Processions.
20. Failure, on the part of Native musicians in processions, whether by night or by day, to cease playing at the approach of any carriage or other conveyance to which horses may be harnessed.
Native musicians.
21. Burying on any ground once publicly declared by the Committee as closed, or using an unlicensed cemetery.
Burying ground.
22. Disposing of any corpse in the river Gogra, or in any ravine or nullah leading to the river above the Dilkoosha Burning Ghât, as fixed by Sub-Committee, and in Adjoodhia above Ramghât.
Throwing bodies into river, &c.
23. Neglecting the removal, within a reasonable time, to the place set apart for the burial, of the carcass of any animal which may die on the owner's or occupier's premises.
Carcasses of animals.
24. Destroying trees or plucking fruits or flowers in public garden.
25. Making a public thoroughfare of public gardens intended only for pleasure seekers.

CHAPTER II.

MUNICIPAL ENGINEER.

1. He will not be a Member of the Committee, but will be required to be in attendance, when requisite, at their Meetings, to give his opinion on questions relating to his Department, and also of laying before the Committee any projects which require their sanction.
Engineer not to be a Member of the Committee.
2. The Municipal Engineer and his subordinates will be considered the custodians of all municipal property, such as bridges, roads, drains, &c.; they will constantly keep themselves informed of their state, and bring to notice any repairs that may be from time to time required.
Custody of municipal property.
3. He will have an Office Establishment perfectly distinct from the writer to the Municipal Committee, who will have nothing to do with the accounts or Municipal Engineer.
Establishment for.
4. For this Office Establishment, one writer and one draftsman with a moonshee will suffice; the Establishment now proposed and subject to revision after one year, will consist of—
 1. Municipal Committee Establishment, } As
 2. Office Establishment, } below.

The former to include all darogahs, chowkeedars, &c., employed in general supervision, or in guarding general stores not chargeable to any particular work; and the latter, all writers employed in preparing general accounts, draftsman, personal chup-rassees and other men who might be strictly included in the term, and who are not chargeable to any

particular work. The principle must be enforced that, as far as possible, chowkeedars, moonshees and other men of the kind, when employed on one or two works, should be charged to those works—their pay being covered by the estimated cost of such works.

5. This system is now followed in the Public Works Department, and answers well. No work should be commenced (except in urgent cases), otherwise than on a regular estimate signed by the Municipal Engineer, accompanied, where necessary, by proper drawings, and sanctioned in writing by the proper authority, according to the rules in force.

6. A list of works in progress during each month, will be submitted at its close to the Municipal Committee, showing the authority (which should invariably be given in writing), and noting any works completed during the month. The Committee would thus be kept cognizant of all that is being done.

7. The rates assumed should be examined and passed by the Executive Engineer, or any other professional Member of Committee; and the calculations of the abstract being checked in the Municipal Committee's Office, the estimates should then be laid before the Committee for orders.

8. The Municipal Engineer will have formal sanction in writing for all expenses that he has to incur, and will be responsible for working within the estimate and amount sanctioned, or should he find he is unable to do so, for at once reporting the matter and obtaining sanction for the further outlay required, by means of a supplementary or revised estimate prepared on the same principle as the original one.

9. All sanctions will be entered by Committee in a ledger, and grants of cash on the Municipal Engineer's monthly applications, will be made in reference thereto and entered on the other side. This will check the applications in a general way, and they should also be considered in a reference to the possibility and probability of expending the sum asked for, before the next application is due.

10. On sanctioning the application of Municipal Engineer for funds, the amount will be placed at his credit in the Deputy Commissioner's Treasury, and he will effect all payments above Rupees twenty in amount by check on his Treasury, in favor of parties actually entitled to receive the money.

11. No disbursements shall be made by Municipal Engineer through overseers or others.

12. Figured abstracts, as kept in Public Works Department, will be kept by Municipal Engineer, shewing the expenditure on each sub-heading of estimate. These figured abstracts are for the purpose of preparing the accounts, and will not be ordinarily submitted to the Committee; but such abstracts, as well as

such books, papers and documents of all sorts, as relate to the business and duties performed by the Municipal Engineer for the Committee, are to be the property of the Committee, and freely open to immediate inspection and liable to instant delivery, agreeably to orders by the Committee.

13. The Municipal Engineer will submit monthly bills for works done during the month. These bills will be passed on similar principle as the abstract of estimate, so as to allow comparison therewith; and after checking the rate, they will be compared by Committee with estimate, and if below estimate, the money will be paid; if above, satisfactory explanation will be demanded.

The Municipal Engineer will be responsible for the proper preparation of these bills, both in regard to quantities of work returned and the cost stated.

14. On the completion of any work, the Municipal Engineer will report concisely that the work has been properly and efficiently executed according to the estimate, or otherwise detailing the actual state of the case, and will attach to such Completion Report the certificate as per margin. The Committee will then have the work examined as thought necessary, the total cost of the work will be taken out from the bills, &c., and if satisfactory, the work will be formally passed, and until formal passing, the Municipal Engineer will remain responsible in every way for the work, both as regards quality, charges made, quantities returned, &c.

15. The Municipal Engineer will keep a book containing *bond fide* entries of all receipts and disbursements, the latter being supported by receipts for all sums, except money paid away direct to work people; a copy of the cash book signed by the Municipal Engineer and accompanied by the vouchers, should be sent to Municipal Committee every month for record.

16. In case of old stock being expended, the bill would show the actual cash expenditure, and a memorandum of stock expended with its estimated value at current rates.

17. Stock accounts, where articles are not used when bought, should be kept, shewing exactly how all materials are expended and whence received; but these would only be liable to be produced if called for, as would all the records in the Engineer's Office, which are the property of the Committee.

18. Every man employed on the works should be directly under the Engineer, and no orders should be given to the overseer employed under him, except through him.

19. There is a certain class of work, such as small repairs to roads and drains, or buildings, &c., which need not and cannot be estimated beforehand. For these,

Certain Establishment to be charged to work.

Works not to commence without written permission.

Monthly Progress Report of works.

Examination of estimates.

Engineer responsible for working within estimates.

Committee to keep account of all sanctions and orders of cash payment.

Funds for expenditure by Engineer to be placed in.

Abstracts and Account Books of Engineer.

Completion Report of work.

I do hereby certify that I have received the amount entered in this bill, and that I have paid it away for the purposes specified; and that I have personally ascertained that all accounts connected with this work, are finally settled, and all work and material has been paid for in full, as per receipts attached; and to the best of my knowledge, the work has been properly executed, and the quantities entered are correct.

Cash Book of Receipts and Disbursements.

Stock.

Stock Accounts.

Work establishments to be under Engineer.

Allotment for minor works and repairs.

a lump sum might be allotted, *viz.*, the Rupees two hundred, cooly establishment and the expenses incurred, passed on bills similar to those already mentioned; specific entries for specific objects should always be insisted on. The Committee should have the power of comparing the cost of similar works, which can only be obtained in the above manner.

20. The Sub-Committee of accounts will audit and report on them once every three months.

CHAPTER III.

Rules for appointment, suspension, and removal of Officers and servants of the Committee, under Section 15 of the Municipal Act.

1. The appointment of Municipal Engineer will be made by the General Committee alone. If he belongs to the Department Public Works, his dismissal can only be ordered in communication with that Department; but the Committee have power to suspend him for misconduct for any period, and during such suspension he will be liable to be put on one-fourth salary. If he is not in the public service, the Committee can suspend or remove him as they think fit.

2. The Municipal Committee are empowered to investigate all cases in which the Municipal Engineer is concerned, and, after due enquiry, to determine what is "misconduct" under the above rule, and the Municipal Engineer will be bound to attend all enquiries ordered by the Committee.

3. The appointment, suspension, or removal of all other servants of the Committee, rests generally with that body; but Sub-Committees have also the power to dismiss any servant on a salary less than Rupees fifty per mensem, provided that he is allowed an appeal to the General Committee, and provided, if he is working under the Municipal Engineer, that Officer be consulted.

4. All servants alluded to in the previous Section are liable to fine, provided that any fine by a Sub-Committee can be appealed to the General Committee.

5. The Municipal Engineer will have power to punish by fine or dismissal any man employed under him, receiving not more than Rupees twenty a month.

6. The Municipal Engineer or any person employed by the Committee shall not have a personal pecuniary interest, directly or indirectly, in the construction of any building or performance of any engineering or other work, except with the special sanction of the Municipal Committee previously obtained, or in the manufacture, supply, or sale of building materials.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

AN Exhibition of Arts and Manufactures will be held at Nagpore, from the 26th of December 1865 to the 2nd of January 1866.

Prizes to the amount of Rupees 15,000 will be awarded.

For particulars, apply to the Secretary to the Central Exhibition Committee, Nagpore.

No. 83.

NOTIFICATION.

Lost, Stolen, or Destroyed.

THE undermentioned Government Promissory Note deposited in the Treasure Chest of the late Cawnpore Executive Commissariat Officer of this Division (Deputy Assistant Commissary General late Captain W. W. Williamson), on the outbreak of the Mutiny in the month of June 1857, by Sewbux Roy and Bissennoth, late Contractors, is not forthcoming. The Note was endorsed in favor of the Executive Commissariat Officer, Cawnpore, by the depositors, and has never been endorsed by him to any other party. Payment of this Note and of interest thereupon, have been stopped at the Loan Office, and application is about to be made to Government for the issue of a Duplicate Note in favor of the Executive Commissariat Officer, Cawnpore:—

No. 13589 of 48921 of 1841-42 (transferred to No. 7260 of 1854-55) of 5 per cent., for Rs. 1,000.

2. This Office Notification No. 56 of 18th February last, published in *Gazette of India*, 4th March 1865, is hereby cancelled.

S. CHALMERS, *Captain,*

Depy. Asst. Commissary General.

EX. COMMISSARIAT OFFICE; }
CAWNPORE, }
The 14th October 1865.

NOTIFICATION.

IN order to facilitate the transfer of the management of the public debt to the Bank of Bengal, which will take effect from the 2nd of January 1866, no Promissory Notes will be received at this Office, either for payment of interest or for renewal, after the 22nd December 1865.

By Order of the Government of India.

R. P. HARRISON,

Comptroller Genl. of Accounts.

FORT WILLIAM; }
LOAN OFFICE, }
The 14th Oct. 1865.

Department of Issue of Paper Currency, Calcutta Mint.

THE following Currency Notes are this day available for coin at this Office.

These Notes are payable on presentation at the Offices of the Deputy Commissioners of Paper Currency where they have been issued.

To avoid delay, parties should not apply under sealed letters to the Head Commissioner, but personally with coin:—

Allahabad Circle Notes for Rupees	1,72,920
Lahore ditto ditto	56,700

J. F. SHEKLETON,

The 14th October 1865.

Offg. Head Commr.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enforced for payment of Interest in London, shewing the total amount outstanding according to the Registers received in this Office up to 21st September 1865.

	4 per cent. Transfer of 1865.	4 per cent. of 1824-25.	4 per cent. of 1828-29.	4 per cent. of 1832-33.	4 per cent. of 1835-36.	4 per cent. of 1842-43.	4 per cent. of 1854-55.	5 per cent., Public Works, of 1854-55.	5 per cent. of 1856-57.	5½ per cent. of 1859-60.	3½ per cent. of 1853-54.	4½ per cent. of 1856-57.	TOTAL RUPEES.
Amount brought forward from Statement dated 13th September 1865 ...	7,45,900	53,000	300	26,90,000	25,15,200	1,12,19,100	82,81,500	36,42,200	5,24,19,900	2,89,70,400	27,600	16,000	11,05,81,100
<i>Add—</i>													
Amount enforced at Madras, as per Registers received up to date ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,800	6,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,300
Amount enforced at Bombay, as per Registers received up to date ...	1,49,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	21,100	.....	.....	1,71,400
Amount enforced at Calcutta up to date...	1,90,200	.....	.....	.....	4,500	45,500	2,500	.....	1,90,300	2,12,000	.....	.....	6,45,000
Total ...	10,85,400	53,000	300	26,90,000	25,19,700	1,12,72,400	82,90,500	36,42,200	5,26,11,200	2,92,08,500	27,600	16,000	11,14,11,800
<i>Deduct—</i>													
Amount removed from the London Books, as per Registers received up to date...	.....	.....	.....	80,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,000	80,000	.....	.....	1,69,600
Total ...	10,85,400	53,000	300	26,09,400	25,19,700	1,12,72,400	82,90,500	36,42,200	5,25,02,200	2,91,28,500	27,600	16,000	11,12,42,200

FORT WILLIAM;

LOAN OFFICE,

The 10th October 1865.

R. P. HARRISON,

Acctt. Genl. to the Govt. of India.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced throughout India, for Payment of Interest in London, shewing the total amount outstanding up to 31st August 1865, according to the Registers received in this Office.

	4 per cent. transfer of 1865.	4 per cent. transfer of 1824-25.	4 per cent. of 1828-29.	4 per cent. of 1832-33.	4 per cent. of 1835-36.	4 per cent. of 1842-43.	4 per cent. of 1854-55.	5 per cent., Public Works, of 1854-55.	5 per cent. of 1856-57.	5½ per cent. of 1859-60.	3½ per cent. of 1853-54.	4½ per cent. of 1856-57.	TOTAL RUPEES.
Amount on which Inter- est is now payable in London ...	7,39,900	53,000	2,300	27,23,700	25,11,200	1,11,80,600	82,86,000	36,42,200	5,22,75,000	2,88,36,400	27,600	16,000	11,02,93,900

FOR T WILLIAM;
LOAN OFFICE,
The 16th October 1865.

R. P. HARRISON,
Comptroller General of Accounts.

**The Sarawuk, Jaene, Hindustan Banking and
Trading Company "Limited."**

*Registered under Act XIX. of 1857 and Act VII.
of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*

CAPITAL.—Rs. 2,50,00,000.

In 250,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each, of which
more than half have been taken up.

FIRST CALL RS. 10 ON EACH SHARE.

No further Call will be made this year.

Intending Subscribers are requested to send in
their applications *forthwith* with remittances.

TEMPORARY HEAD OFFICE:

CALCUTTA, NO. 186, OLD CHINA BAZAR.

DIRECTORS:

PUNDIT SOW CHUNDER, of Delhi, Banker.

LALLAH CHEERUNJEE LALL, of Delhi, Banker.

LALLAH DOYARAM DOSS SARAWUK CHOWDREY, of Furrucknug-
gur and Calcutta, Banker and Merchant.

LALLAH MOOLCHUND CHOWDREY, of Furrucknuggur, Banker.

LALLAH CHIMUN LOLL, of Jeypore and Agra, Banker.

LALLAH MOHUN LOLL, Deputy Magistrate of Noker, Saharun-
pore.

LALLAH BARROOMULL, of Saharunpore, Zemindar.

PUNDIT SEETARAM, of Gwalior, Zemindar.

BRANCHES:

Delhi, Rewaree, Bhowanee, Lahore, Umritsur, Mooltan,
Rawal Pindee, Peshawur, Jumboo, Cashmere, Agra, Gwalior,
Allyghur, Meerut, Saharunpore, Furruckabad, Cawnpore,
Lucknow, Benares, Mirzapore, Bombay, Hyderabad, Ahmed-
abad, Nagpore, Indore, Jeypore, Joudpore, Ajmeer, Kutrachee,
and Roribhuckur.

DRAFTS.

The Company will grant and negotiate Drafts on
its Agencies.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED.

On floating Deposits payable on demand, if not
less than Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000,—
unless special arrangements are made,—2 per cent.
per annum.

At 3 months' notice,	3 per cent.
6 do.	4 per cent.
12 do.	5 per cent.

The Bank will not honor Cheques under Rs. 25.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securi-
ties, Shares in Banks, and other Joint Stock Com-
panies, without charge, and realizes Interest and
Dividends thereon in the following terms:—

If to be remitted by the Bank's own Drafts on
its Agencies, no Commission will be charged,
otherwise the rate of Commission will be $\frac{1}{4}$ per
cent.

On delivering up Securities from safe custody,
and on the sale and purchase of Government Secu-
rities, Shares, &c., $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. will be charged.

As a Trading Company the Bank undertakes to
purchase and sell all articles of merchandize, and
will charge Commission on the net amount paid for
them, or realized, at the following rates:—

On Gold, Silver and Sovereigns, $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

Jewellery, Cloth, Twist, Cotton and other articles
of merchandize, 2 per cent.

The above rates will be applicable to orders from
places within the limits of Hindustan; but on
those from other quarters a different or increased
charge will be made.

Goods when purchased will be transmitted to
the address of the parties with due care either by
the Railway, or by Steamers, or otherwise as may
be requested, but at the risk of the purchasers.

Insurances if desired will be procured by the
Company.

All orders for purchase should be accompanied
by remittances.

Any further information as to rules of business
may be obtained on application to the Manager.

All Drafts, Cheques, &c., sent for collection, are
to be made payable to the undermentioned.

Hours of business, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

On Saturdays, from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

LALLAH DOYARAM DOSS SARAWUK CHOWDREY,

Managing Director and Secretary.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that Public Service Transfer
Receipts on other Treasuries, excepting the Bank
of Bengal at Calcutta, will bear a higher series of
numbers from this, ending with No. 53550 and
commencing with No. 54801.

FYZABAD TREASURY, } T. N. WILSON,
The 13th October 1865. } *Asst. Commissioner.*

THE GAZETTE OF INDIA.

Consequent upon the return of the Viceroy and
Members of the Government of India to the Pre-
sidency, the publication of the *Gazette of India*
at Simla will terminate on the 28th October. All
communications, therefore, regarding subsequent
issues of the *Gazette*, should be addressed to the
Calcutta Office.



The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1865.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

LEGISLATIVE.

Simla, the 11th October 1865.

The following Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons accompanying it, are published for general information, by order of His Excellency the Governor General, under the 19th of the Rules for the conduct of Business at Meetings of the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations:—

A Bill to define and sanction the rates which the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company is authorized to charge for the supply of water for purposes other than that of Irrigation.

WHEREAS, by an Indenture made on the third day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, between the Secretary of State in Council of the one part, and the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company of the other part, it was amongst other things provided that the Company should be authorized and empowered to charge such rates for the supply of water generally, except the supply for the purposes of irrigation, as should not exceed the rates which should be defined by an Act of Parliament of the Indian Legislature, and should not in any case charge any higher rates whatsoever. And whereas it is expedient to fix the rates which the said Company may charge for the said purpose, it is enacted as follows:—

1. The Madras Irrigation and Canal Company may charge for the supply of water generally, except the supply for the purposes of irrigation, a rate not exceeding the sum of one Rupee for four hundred cubic yards of water.

2. This Act shall come into force on the first day of January 1866.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

A supply of water from the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company's works on the river Toombudra being now desired for the use of the Town

of Kurnool in the Madras Presidency, it has become necessary to fix the rates which that Company is authorized to charge for water generally, that is, for water supplied for purposes other than irrigation.

These rates, under the 27th Clause of the Company's contract, can only "be defined and sanctioned by an Act of Parliament of the Indian Legislature." A Bill for the purpose has therefore been prepared and forwarded by the Government of Madras to the Supreme Government, with a request that it may be introduced into the Council for making Laws and Regulations of the Viceroy and Governor General.

The rate which the Government of Madras considers proper as a maximum, and which has been accepted by the Agent and Manager of the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company, on behalf of the Company, is one Rupee per four hundred cubic yards of water.

The Draft Bill is framed upon this principle.

G. N. TAYLOR.

WHITLEY STOKES,

*Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept. (Legislative).*

Simla, the 11th October 1865.

The following Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons accompanying it, are published for general information by order of His Excellency the Governor General, under the 19th of the Rules for the conduct of Business at Meetings of the Council of the Governor General of India, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations:—

A Bill to amend Act No. II of 1865.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend Act No. II of 1865 (An Act to provide for the maintenance of the Rural

Police in the territories under the Government of the Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces and elsewhere), it is enacted as follows:—

1. If any proprietor of an estate, authorised by Section 2 of the said Act to make an assessment for the purposes of such Act, shall fail altogether to make such assessment, or shall assess under the said Section, a sum which the Collector of the District in which such estate is situate shall consider inadequate, it shall be lawful for such Collector to assess upon such estate for the purposes aforesaid, a sum payable yearly by the proprietor not exceeding the amount which might have been raised in each year under the said Section, minus 10 per cent. Such assessment shall be exclusive of the municipal cess or percentage mentioned in Section 6 of the said Act.

Power to the Collector to assess the proprietor where the latter has not made any or an insufficient assessment under Section 2 of Act No. II. of 1865.

2. This Act shall be read and taken as part of the said Act No. II of 1865.

Short title.

3. This Act shall be called "The Rural Police Act Amendment Act, 1866."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Act No. II of 1865, provides for the remuneration of the Village Police from two sources,—a "Municipal cess" collected over and above the Government Revenue, and an assessment rated upon the proprietor in reference to the number of houses upon his estate. For the latter, he is authorized to reimburse himself by levying a house tax under the Act. Both receipts on being collected by Government, are thrown into a common fund from which the Police charges are defrayed.

In case a proprietor should neglect to conclude an assessment on the houses on his estate, or should do so at an inadequate rate; or in case he should prefer to levy the Chowkeedaree dues under any other local custom which he may think it preferable to maintain, he is under the Act at liberty to do so. The imposition of the house tax is not obligatory on the proprietor; it is optional and discretionary, just as his assessment of rent on the fields of his estate is optional and discretionary with him.

But in case he neglects to make a proper assessment, he is not the less bound to contribute to Government the same sum as if he had made a full and proper assessment.

This, which was originally contemplated by the proposers of the measure, was omitted to be provided for in Act No. II of 1865, as finally passed, and the object of the present Bill is to supply the omission.

The Bill provides that in case a proprietor fails to assess and report a full assessment under Act No. II of 1865, he may nevertheless be called upon to pay the same amount which he would have been rated at, if he had made a full and proper assessment under the Act.

W. MUIR.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept. (Legislative).

HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. 3094.

Simla, the 24th October 1865.

Notifications.—The services of Mr. James Walter Tawney are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

No. 3127.

The Reverend C. E. Hadow and the Reverend T. A. C. Firminger, of the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, have each been granted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, an extension of leave for six months on sick certificate.

No. 3128.

Under the Rules applicable to Military Officers in Civil employ, Captain M. Proctor, District Superintendent of Police, Sultanpore, Oudh, has obtained one month's privilege leave from such date as he may avail himself of the same. This cancels Notification No. 520, dated 27th July last.

No. 3130.

The 25th October 1865.

Captain H. G. Austen, Topographical Surveyor, has obtained leave of absence on medical certificate for six months, from the 15th instant.

No. 3132.

The undermentioned Covenanted Civil Servants have been granted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, extensions of leave on sick certificate for the periods specified:—

Covenanted.

Mr. L. R. Tottenham	...	4 months.
" H. W. Alexander	...	3 "
" O. Toogood	...	6 "
" E. D. Lockwood	...	4 "

The Secretary of State has also granted permission to the undermentioned Covenanted Civil Servants to return to their duty on the dates specified, without prejudice to their appointments:—

Mr. A. Shakespear, 28th October, *via* Marseilles.

Mr. H. J. Reynolds, 4th September.

No. 3166.

The following extract, para. 1, from a Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 67, dated 8th September, is published for general information:—

With reference to my Despatch of the 30th of April 1864, No. 44, I have to acquaint you that the undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed Members of the Bengal Civil Service in the following order and to the Divisions of your Presidency placed against their names:—

Mr. George Emmanuel Low, North-West Provinces, Punjab and Oudh.

Mr. Henry Priestley, North-West Provinces, Punjab and Oudh.

Mr. William Edward Purser, North-West Provinces, Punjab and Oudh.
 Mr. Herbert Blakey Finlay, North-West Provinces, Punjab and Oudh.
 Mr. Thomas Ormerod Wilkinson, North-West Provinces, Punjab and Oudh.
 Mr. Henry St. George Tucker, North-West Provinces, Punjab and Oudh.
 Mr. George Toynbee, Bengal.
 Mr. John Foster Stevens, Bengal.
 Mr. Fortescue Willoughby Porter, North-West Provinces, Punjab and Oudh.
 Mr. George Edward Knox, North-West Provinces, Punjab and Oudh.
 Mr. George Robert Carlisle Williams, North-West Provinces, Punjab and Oudh.
 Mr. William Thomas Martin, North-West Provinces, Punjab and Oudh.
 Mr. William Thaine, North-West Provinces, Punjab and Oudh.
 Mr. Anthony Patrick MacDonnell, Bengal.
 Mr. John George Charles, Bengal.
 Mr. Thomas Francis Harkness, North-West Provinces, Punjab and Oudh.
 Mr. John Scobell Armstrong, Bengal.
 Mr. William Blennerhassett, North-West Provinces, Punjab and Oudh.
 Mr. Henry Pilkington Mulock, North-West Provinces, Punjab and Oudh.
 Mr. William Benjamin Oldham, Bengal.
 Mr. Spencer Faithorne Arthur Smith, North-West Provinces, Punjab and Oudh.
 Mr. Alexander Robinson, North-West Provinces, Punjab and Oudh.

No. 3172.

Mr. A. P. Howell, Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, has obtained three months' privilege leave with effect from the 5th proximo.

No. 3211.

Under Section 9 of Act I of 1849, the Governor General in Council is pleased to delegate authority to the Commissioners of Patna and Bhaugulpore to receive reports and to issue orders in cases coming under that Act.

E. C. BAYLEY,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. 401.

JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 24th October 1865.

Notification.—Under the provisions of Section 445 of Act XXV. of 1861, the operation of the said Act is extended to the British Stations of Gwalior, Mhow, Neemuch, Nowgong, Nagode, and to the tract lying within the limits of the

territory assigned to the British Government by the States of Rewah, Myhere, Nagode and Sohawal, for occupation by the Railway.

No. 2084.

GENERAL.

The 21st October 1865.

Notifications.—Dr. A. Young, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Durriabad, availed himself on the forenoon of the 10th instant, of the preparatory leave granted him in G. O. No. 1858, dated 13th ultimo, making over charge of his Office to Mr. H. G. Ross, Assistant Commissioner of Lucknow, who will officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Durriabad, during the absence of Dr. Young or until further orders.

No. 2103.

The 23rd October 1865.

Lieutenant J. J. Blair, Assistant to the Governor General's Agent for Rajpootana, received charge of the Office of Assistant Superintendent, Thuggee and Dacoity in Rajpootana, from Lieutenant W. J. W. Muir, on the afternoon of the 28th ultimo.

Lieutenant W. J. W. Muir, Assistant to the Governor General's Agent for Rajpootana, assumed charge of the Office of Political Superintendent, Sirohi, and Magistrate of Aboo, on the forenoon of the 29th ultimo.

No. 2107.

Captain C. Coglan, of the Berar Revenue Survey, is allowed two months' leave from the 1st December 1865, for the purpose of appearing before the Committee of Examination for the Mahratta language in Bombay. The leave granted to Captain Coglan in G. O. No. 1888, dated 16th September, is cancelled.

No. 2109.

Lieutenant R. F. St. A. St. John, appointed in G. O. No. 1855, dated 13th ultimo, to be an Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, in British Burmah, joined his appointment at Rangoon on the afternoon of the 30th September 1865.

No. 2111.

With reference to G. O. No. 2006, dated 7th instant, Lieutenant A. H. Eckford, Assistant Commissioner of Sultanpore, has obtained a further extension of his sick leave to the 1st November next, under the Rules applicable to Military Officers in Civil employ.

No. 2113.

Captain F. P. Luard, Officiating 2nd in Command of the 1st Corps, Central India Horse, is appointed to officiate as Assistant for Boundary Settlements in Western Malwa.

Captain J. S. Irvine is appointed to act as 2nd in Command of the 1st Corps, Central India Horse, as a temporary arrangement, until the return of Captain James from England.

No. 417.

REVENUE.

The 24th October 1865.

Notification.—The following Schedule of Articles liable to Octroi Duty in the City and Cantonment of Fyzabad and the town of Ajoodhya, and of the rates at which the said duty shall be levied, is published for general information:—

Octroi Schedule.

General heading.	Description of Goods under each heading.	Rate of Duty.	REMARKS.
		Rs. As. P.	
Building materials	Timber	5 0 0	Per cent. on value.
	Bamboos	3 0 0	Ditto.
	Brick of all sorts	1 8 0	Ditto.
	Tiles of all sorts	1 8 0	Ditto.
	Marble and Stones... ..	3 0 0	Ditto.
	Grain of all kinds	1 8 0	Per cent.
Chaff, Bhoosa and Straw	Carts laden	0 1 0	Per Bullock.
	Per Camel and Buffaloe	0 0 9	Each.
	Bullock	0 0 6	Ditto.
	Boat	0 0 2	Per maund.
Cattle imported for use or sold within City limits...	Elephant and Camel	4 0 0	Per cent. on value.
	Horse, Bullocks, Buffaloes and Cows	3 0 0	Ditto.
	Sheep, Goats and Asses	1 0 0	Ditto.
	Poultry	1 0 0	Ditto.
	Liquors	1 8 0	Ditto.
English Articles ...	Foreign Teas, Coffee and Tobacco	1 8 0	Ditto.
	Oilman's Stores	1 8 0	Ditto.
	Hardware, including Iron-mongery, Firearms and Weapons	1 8 0	Ditto.
	Glass, Crockery, Porcelain, and all fancy and ornamental articles	1 8 0	Per cent.
	Saddlery, Stationery, including books at original prices, and Perfumery	1 8 0	Ditto.
	Carriages of all sorts	1 8 0	Ditto.
	Furniture, including all Musical Instruments	1 8 0	Ditto.
	Machinery	1 8 0	Ditto.
	European Piece Goods, including Haberdashery, Linen, Cloth, Cambric, &c., in the piece and made up	2 0 0	Ditto.
	Native manufactured Cotton Goods, and Muslins	2 0 0	Ditto.

Octroi Schedule,—concluded.

General heading.	Description of Goods under each heading.	Rate of Duty.	REMARKS.
		Rs. A. P.	
Fabrics—(contd.)	Blankets and Woollen Cloth ...	2 0 0	Per cent.
	Flowered Silk (native) and Brocades, Woollen Scarfs, Shawls, Silks and Kinkhabs	5 0 0	Ditto.
	Cotton and Silk Threads and Raw Silk ...	1 8 0	Ditto.
	Carpetting and Matting ...	3 0 0	Ditto.
Fuel	Wood and Charcoal ...	1 8 0	Ditto.
	Ghee, Oil, Goor and Sugar ...	3 0 0	Ditto.
	Ivory ...	3 0 0	Ditto.
	Stick Lac of sorts ...	5 0 0	Ditto.
Leather	Sable and Ermine Skins ...	5 0 0	Ditto.
	Hides, including all other skins; also Horns and Tips ...	3 8 0	Ditto.
	Boots and Shoes ...	1 8 0	Ditto.
	Metals and Minerals including Kunkur ...	3 0 0	Ditto.
Paper	Country and Bamboo ...	2 0 0	Ditto.
	Pawn per load 2-Bullock Carts ...	3 0 0	Per cent. on value.
	Perfumery (country) ...	5 0 0	Per cent.
	Precious Stones on sale ...	3 0 0	Ditto.
	Jewellery of all kinds, including Clocks, Watches, and all Gold and Silver articles	1 8 0	Ditto.
Salt	Saltpetre ...	5 0 0	Ditto.
	Spices, Drugs, Wax, Country Soap, Dyes, and Dried Fruit, &c. ...	3 0 0	Ditto.
	Country Teas and Tobacco ...	3 0 0	Ditto.
	Tinsel and <i>Kundela</i> (Silver Thread) ...	3 0 0	Ditto.
	Betelnut ...	2 0 0	Ditto.
	Churees of sorts ...	3 0 0	Ditto.

A. COLVIN,

Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 3091.

Simla, the 21st October 1865.

Notification.—In continuation of the Notification No. 1039, dated the 27th June 1865, issued from this Department, the following Statement shewing the financial position of the several Guaranteed Railway Companies, quoad the Government, is published for general information:—

State of the Capital Accounts of the Indian Railway Companies on the 30th April 1865.

	AMOUNTS AUTHORIZED TO BE RAISED.			AMOUNTS PAID BY THE RAILWAY COMPANIES.					AMOUNT WITHDRAWN BY THE RAILWAY COMPANIES.			Balance standing to the credit of the Railway Companies.	Amount advanced to the Railway Companies, in excess of the amount to their credit.
	Capital.	Debt Loans.	Total.	Capital subscribed in England.	Capital subscribed in India.	Total Capital.	Debt Loans.	Total.	In England.	In India.	Total.		
EAST INDIA:													
Main Line Capital	17,969,681	5,980,319	23,950,000	15,738,037	276,331	16,014,368	5,968,219	21,982,587	6,883,586	15,016,232	21,899,818	1,014,883	
Jubbulpore Capital	2,000,000	...	2,000,000	1,952,165	7,165	1,959,330	..	1,959,330	158,301	869,415	1,027,716		
MADRAS:													
Madras Line Capital	3,709,000	1,548,800	5,257,800	3,471,128	.....	3,471,128	1,524,750	4,995,878	2,873,578	3,556,239	6,429,817	422,671	
Bellary Capital	3,000,000	...	3,000,000	2,626,734	.....	2,626,734	...	2,626,734	...	770,124	770,124	72,852	
Great Indian Peninsula	11,000,000	3,000,000	14,000,000	9,670,325	415,232	10,085,557	2,320,000	12,405,557	4,315,053	8,017,652	12,332,705		
SIND:													
Sind Railway Capital	1,663,400	336,600	2,000,000	1,620,015	21,695	1,641,710	336,600	1,978,310	809,598	1,128,722	1,938,320	39,990	14,517
Indus Flotilla Capital	545,100	82,900	628,000	250,005	....	250,005	82,900	332,905	245,616	101,806	347,422	...	
PUNJAB:													
Mooltan Capital	1,500,000	500,000	2,000,000	1,465,813	8,404	1,474,217	500,000	1,974,217	985,953	1,184,346	2,170,299	...	196,082
Delhi Capital	2,500,000	...	2,500,000	1,042,187	5,312	1,047,499	...	1,047,499	9,561	92,150	101,711	945,788	
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	4,150,000	1,350,000	5,500,000	4,078,487	21,662	4,100,149	1,305,245	5,405,394	2,135,520	3,252,206	5,387,826	17,568	
Eastern Bengal	1,000,000	600,000	1,600,000	990,745	9,501	1,000,249	600,000	1,600,294	785,943	825,387	1,610,430	...	10,181
Calcutta and South-Eastern	310,000	190,000	500,000	290,377	19,623	310,000	144,000	454,000	192,023	270,183	462,206	...	8,206
Great Southern of India	866,300	293,300	1,165,600	634,679	1,221	635,900	243,600	885,500	398,960	416,347	815,307	70,193	
Total	50,213,481	13,887,919	64,101,400	43,830,697	756,649	44,587,346	13,031,314	57,648,660	19,792,792	35,500,909	55,293,701	2,583,945	228,986
													22,354,959.

Net Balance standing to the credit of the Railway Companies ... 22,354,959.

No. 3139.

The 25th October 1865.

Notification.—Statement of the amount of Government Currency Notes in circulation, of the amount of Coin and Bullion reserve, and Government Securities held by the Department of Issue of Paper Currency :—

Date of Returns.	Circles of Issue.	Notes in circulation.	Silver Coin reserve.	Gold Coin reserve.	Silver Bullion reserve.	Government Securities held in Calcutta.	Notes of other Circles.
1865.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sept. 30th	Calcutta Circle	3,25,02,230	60,83,221	10,78,420	86,00,000	1,54,70,019	12,70,570
Ditto ...	Allahabad Branch Circle	31,59,950	20,55,959	700	.....	11,03,231	
Ditto ...	Lahore ditto ditto	39,81,180	32,81,143	.....	.....	7,00,037	
Ditto ...	Nagpore ditto ditto	33,11,990	27,64,109	.....	.....	5,47,881	
Ditto ...	Madras Circle	56,00,000	21,52,155	.....	.....	20,02,845	4,45,000
Ditto ...	Calicut Branch Circle	6,72,860	5,72,860	.....	.....	1,00,059	
Ditto ...	Trichinopoly ditto ditto	4,67,350	3,67,330	20	.....	1,00,059	
Ditto ...	Vizagapatam ditto ditto	3,96,910	2,96,910	.....	.....	1,00,059	
Ditto ...	Bombay Circle	3,93,00,000	1,54,51,718	.....	39,70,000	1,86,78,282	12,00,000
	Kurrachee Branch Circle... ..	21,93,350	21,93,350	.....	.....	.....
	DEDUCT—	9,15,85,820	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,15,570
	Notes of other Circles cashed at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay	29,15,570					
	Total	8,86,70,250	3,52,18,755	10,79,140	1,25,70,000	3,98,02,532	

CALCUTTA;
DEPT. OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY,
The 9th October 1865.

(Signed) H. HYDE,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Published by Order of the Governor General in Council,

E. H. LUSHINGTON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 23rd October 1865.

No. 965 of 1865.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate :—

Lieutenant Alexander David Cator Inglis, of the late 18th Regiment, Native Infantry, Adjutant, 45th (Rattray's Sikhs) Regiment of Native Infantry. } For fifteen months, under the new Regulations.

No. 966 of 1865.—The undermentioned Officer having completed the prescribed period of service, as Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel and as Lieutenant-Colonel, to be Colonel in the Army from the date specified opposite to his name, subject to the approval of Her Majesty :—

BREVET.

To be Colonel in the Army.

Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Hamilton, Madras Staff } 11th January 1864.
Corps.

No. 967 of 1865.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

4th Sikh Infantry.

Surgeon A. C. C. DeRenzy, B. A., to the medical charge, on arrival of that regiment at Mooltan, in room of Assistant Surgeon R. Mantell, M. B., whose services are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for nomination to another regiment.

No. 968 of 1865.—Hospital Steward John Considine, of the Subordinate Medical Department, is advanced to the grade of Senior Steward, under the operation of the rule published in G. G. O. No. 1372 of the 4th November 1856, from the 27th September 1865, *vice* Senior Steward A. Gibson, transferred to the pension Establishment.

No. 969 of 1865.—Kote Duffadar Rahmet Khan, of the 7th Regiment, Bengal Cavalry, is promoted

to the rank of Jemadar from the 26th April 1865, *vice* Meer Ahmud Ali, promoted.

No. 970 of 1865.—The services of Surgeon J. E. Tuson, M. D., F. R. C. S., in medical charge of the 1st Punjab Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief for employment under His Excellency, with effect from the 1st January next.

No. 971 of 1865.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Corps or Dept.	Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In succession to.
Medical Dept....	Assistant Surgeon Nathaniel James Grant	Surgeon...	14th June 1865	Surgeon Major C. F. Warneford, M. D., retired.
Ditto ...	Assistant Surgeon Marcus William Mott, M. D.	Ditto ...	25th July 1865	Surgeon Major F. Douglas, M. D., retired.
Ditto ...	Assistant Surgeon Joseph Ewart, M. D.	Ditto ...	27th July 1865	Surgeon Major J. H. Littler, M. D., retired.

No. 972 of 1865.—The following promotions and alterations of rank are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

PROMOTIONS.

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In succession to.
Late 5th European Light Cavalry	Lieutenant Henry Montagu Buller	Captain ...	18th July 1865 ...	Captain H. C. Sitwell transferred to the 88th Foot.
Late 1st European Light Cavalry	Lieutenant Robert Morris ...	Ditto ..	8th August 1865 ...	Captain (Brevet Major) Sir John Hill, Bart., 19th Hussars, exchanged to 17th Lancers.
Bengal Cavalry ...	Supernumerary Lieutenant-Colonel (Major General) Francis Wheeler, C. B.	Colonel ...	22nd August 1865 ...	Colonel (Lieutenant General) H. F. Salter, C. B., deceased.
Late 59th Native Infantry	Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) William Siddons Young	Captain ...	19th September 1865	Captain (Major in the Staff Corps) R. G. Mayne, deceased.
Late 43rd Native Infantry	Lieutenant (Captain in the Staff Corps) Charles Ward Hawes	Ditto ...	20th September 1865	Captain (Brevet Major) T. E. B. Lees, Staff Corps, deceased.
Late 4th European Light Cavalry	Captain (Brevet Major) Ernest Augustus Murray Macgregor	Major ...	23rd September 1865	Major J. H. Balmain, retired.
	Lieutenant George Alexander Papendieck Arbuthnot	Captain ...		

ALTERATIONS OF RANK.

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To rank from.	In succession to.
Late 5th European Light Cavalry	Captain Arthur William Capel ...	25th April 1865..	Captain Sir C. W. A. Oakeley, Bart., retired.
	Captain Henry Alexander Shakespear..	11th July 1865...	Captain S. Boulderson, transferred to 18th Foot.

No. 973 of 1865.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 165 of the 2nd March 1863, the name of the undermentioned Officer who retired from the service under the annuity scheme of 1861, is removed from the list of regimental Lieutenant-Colonels of Infantry :—

Rank and Name.	Remarks.
Lieut.-Col. (Lieutenant General, Retired List) Sir Richard James Holwell Birch, K. C. B.	By death of Colonel (Major General) St. George Daniell Showers, C. B., Bengal Infantry.

No. 974 of 1865.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate :—

Captain John Frederick Adolphus McNair, Royal (Madras) Artillery, Executive Engineer, 1st Class, and Superintendent of Convicts, Singapore.	For twenty months, under the new Regulations.
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No. 975 of 1865.—The following paragraph of a military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, is published for general information :—

Para. 1.—With reference to my Despatch No. 127 of the 15th April 1865, I have to acquaint you that the following Candidates for the Indian Medical Service, having completed the course of instruction at the Army Medical School, and having been reported qualified, have been appointed Assistant Surgeons on the Bengal Establishment, their Commissions as such bearing date 31st March 1865, viz. :—

Kenneth McLeod, M. D.
James Cleghorn, M. D.
Robert Harvey, M. B.
Robert Reid.
Benjamin Knowles, M. B.
Andrew Skeen, M. B.
John Bennett, M. D.
Robert Bremner Thomson, M. D.
James Robertson McIver, M. D.
Samuel Duckering.
James Kelly.
Lionel Dixon Spencer, M. D.

Messrs. Cleghorn, Harvey and Bennett have already proceeded to Calcutta, as was intimated to

you in my Despatch above referred to. The other gentlemen have received instructions to embark for India within two months from the 7th August.

No. 976 of 1865.—Under instructions from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, it is ruled that the grant of passage and passage money to Veterinary Surgeons of the Indian Army returning to Europe on medical certificate, is to be regulated on the principle applicable to combatant Officers, viz., when Veterinary Surgeons of the Indian Forces are in receipt of allowances as Lieutenants, they will be entitled to passage money when returning to Europe on medical certificate, but not when they are in receipt of the allowance of a higher rank than that of Lieutenant.

If proceeding on duty, the passage allowance to Veterinary Surgeons of the Indian Forces generally, will be regulated according to their relative rank.

The 24th October 1865.

No. 977 of 1865.—The leave of absence on medical certificate, granted to Captain W. W. Aubert, 2nd Examiner, Pay Department, in G. G. O. No. 360 of the 4th April last, is extended to the 1st December 1865, on the same account.

No. 978 of 1865.—The undermentioned soldier of Her Majesty's service, is permitted to reside and draw his pay in India, as an out-pensioner of Chelsea Hospital, in accordance with the Royal Warrant of the 23rd July 1864, pending a reference to the Home authorities as to the amount of his pension :—

Gunner Thomas Sexton, E. Battery, 19th Brigade, Royal Artillery.

No. 979 of 1865.—That portion of G. G. O. No. 819 of the 25th August last, which appointed Assistant Surgeon H. Cayley to the medical charge of the 2nd Punjab Cavalry, is cancelled, and Assistant Surgeon Cayley will remain in joint medical charge of Simla until relieved by his successor.

No. 980 of 1865.—Surgeon Major J. P. Walker, M. D., Secretary to the Sanitary Commission for Bengal, is allowed leave of absence from the 1st November 1865 to the 31st March 1866, to remain at Simla on private affairs.

No. 981 of 1865.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In succession to.
Late 47th Native Infantry	Captain (Brevet Lieutenant Colonel) William Claye Watson	Major ...	21st September 1865.	Major (Lieutenant Colonel in the Staff Corps) R. Campbell, removed from the service.
	Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Henry Robert Brown Worsley	Captain ..		

No. 982 of 1865.—The following promotion by Brevet is made under the operation of G. G. O. No. 632 of the 4th August 1864, paragraph 69, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

BREVET.

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date from which entitled to the rank of Major.
	<i>To be Major.</i>	
Bengal Staff Corps... ..	Captain Hungerford Meyer Boddam	9th June 1863.

No. 983 of 1865.—The following promotions are made in the Warrant Grades:—

Ordnance Commissariat Department.

Sub-Conductor (Officiating Conductor) Robert Bradshaw, to be Conductor from the 26th September 1865, *vice* Walker, admitted to pension.

Sub-Conductor George White, to officiate as Conductor, *vice* Bradshaw, and in room of Wilkins, on furlough to Europe.

No. 984 of 1865.—The undermentioned Officers have reported their return from England:—

	<i>Date of arrival at Fort William.</i>
Surgeon Major C. L. Cox, A. B. and F. R. C. S., of the Medical Department.	15th October 1865.
Captain A. Cory, late 16th Regiment, Native Infantry.	

No. 985 of 1865.—The undermentioned Non-Commissioned Officer of the Lahore Light Horse, is admitted to pension as specified opposite to his name:—

Corporal Edwin Baillie, Rs. 14-14-6 per mensem.

The 25th October 1865.

No. 986 of 1865.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 631 of the 3rd August 1864, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to decide that a volunteer shall, for all purposes, be entitled to be deemed an effective volunteer if he obtains a certificate that he has fulfilled the requirements, and possesses the qualifications stated in such one of the annexed Forms of Certificates taken from the Regulations for the Volunteer Force in Great Britain, as may be applicable in his case, and not otherwise.

2. Every such certificate shall be signed by the Adjutant and the Commanding Officer of the Corps, and shall be prepared annually as soon as possible after the 31st December, and bear that date; and the name of no Member of the Corps shall be entered in the nominal Roll ordered in G. G. O. No. 631 of 1864, to be forwarded to the Pay Examiner at the Presidency, who is not entitled to receive such certificate.

3. The term "recruit" used upon the annexed Forms of Certificate, means a volunteer who has never been returned as an efficient volunteer in the annual Return of his Corps, but it does not include a volunteer who has passed his drill in the

Line or Militia, in the branch of the service to which the Corps he has joined belongs.

FORM A.

For Light Horse Volunteer Corps.

We hereby certify—

1. That A B, No. , was enrolled in the Light Horse Volunteer Corps, on the 18 .

2. That he is provided with an efficient horse and horse furniture for the service.

3. That he attended during the twelve months ending 31st December 18 , (a) drills ordered by the Commanding Officer.

4. That he rides well, and possesses a competent knowledge of the Cavalry Sword Exercise, and Dismounted and Mounted Troop and Squadron Drill, as laid down in the Cavalry Regulations.

5. That he was present at the last Annual Inspection of the Corps.*

Commanding Officer.

Adjutant.

HEAD QUARTERS, _____

The 31st December 18 .

(a.)—For recruits, 16 Squad or Troop Drills.

For others, 6 Squad or Troop Drills,—3 of which have been Drills of the whole Corps.

FORM B.

For Artillery Volunteer Corps.

We hereby certify—

1. That A B, No. , was enrolled in the Artillery Volunteer Corps, on the 18 .

2. That he attended during the twelve months ending the 31st December 18 , (a) drills ordered by the Commanding Officer.

3. That he possesses a competent knowledge of Squad and Company Drill (including the Manual and Platoon Exercises), (b) and also of Gun Drill.

4. That he attended the Gun practice of his Battery, and possesses a competent knowledge of the general duties of a Gunner.

5. That he was present at the last Annual Inspection of the Corps.*

Commanding Officer.

Adjutant.

HEAD QUARTERS, _____

The 31st December 18 .

(a.)—For recruits, 30 Drills,—of which 24 Gun Drills. For others, 12 Gun Drills.

(b.)—Required only from Corps that are armed with the Artillery Carbine.

FORM C.

For Engineer Volunteer Corps.

We hereby certify—

1. That A B , No. , was enrolled in the Engineer Volunteer Corps, on the 18 .

2. That he attended during the twelve months ending the 31st December 18 , (a) drills ordered by the Commanding Officer.

3. That he possesses a competent knowledge of Squad and Company Drill, including the Manual and Platoon Exercises, as laid down in the Field Exercises of Infantry.

4. That he possesses a competent knowledge of the Musketry Drill laid down in the Musketry Regulations for the Army.

5. That he has been properly instructed in sapping, mining, and the mode of making gabions and fascines.

6. That he was present at the last Annual Inspection of the Corps.*

Commanding Officer.

Adjutant.

HEAD QUARTERS, _____

The 31st December 18 .

(a.)—For recruits, 30 Drills. For others, 9 Drills.

FORM D.

For Mounted Rifle Volunteer Corps.

We hereby certify—

1. That A B , No. , was enrolled in the Mounted Rifle Volunteer Corps, on the 18 .

2. That he is provided with an efficient horse with horse furniture for the service.

3. That he attended during the twelve months ending the 31st December 18 , (a) drills ordered by the Commanding Officer.

4. That he rides well, and possesses a competent knowledge of Dismounted, Squad and Company Drill including the Manual and Platoon Exercises, and of Mounted Drill including Skirmishing and Sword Exercise, as laid down in the manual for the drill of Mounted Rifle Volunteers.

5. That he was present at the last Annual Inspection of the Corps.*

Commanding Officer.

Adjutant.

HEAD QUARTERS, _____

The 31st December 18 .

(a.)—For recruits, 16 Drills. For others, 6 Drills,—3 of which have been Drills of the whole Corps.

FORM E.

For Rifle Volunteer Corps, having the Establishment of a Battalion.

We hereby certify—

1. That A B , No. , was enrolled in the Rifle Volunteer Corps, on the 18 .

2. That he attended during the twelve months ending the 31st December 18 , (a) drills ordered by the Commanding Officer.

3. That he possesses a competent knowledge of Squad and Company Drill, including the Manual and Platoon Exercises and Skirmishing as a Company, as laid down in the Field Exercises of Infantry.

4. That he possesses a competent knowledge of the preliminary Musketry Drill laid down in the Musketry Regulations for the Army.

5. That he was present at the last Annual Inspection of the Corps.*

Commanding Officer.

Adjutant.

HEAD QUARTERS, _____

The 31st December 18 .

(a.)—For recruits, 30 Squad, Company or Battalion Drills, or instruction in Musketry.

For others, 9 Drills,—of which 6 Battalion and 3 Company Drills.

FORM F.

For Rifle Volunteer Corps, having an Establishment less than that of a Battalion.

We hereby certify—

1. That A B , No. , was enrolled in the Rifle Volunteer Corps, on the 18 .

2. That he attended during the twelve months ending the 31st December 18 , (a) drills ordered by the Commanding Officer.

3. That he possesses a competent knowledge of Squad and Company Drill including the Manual and Platoon Exercises and Skirmishing as a Company, as laid down in the Field Exercises of Infantry.